REPORT

ON THE

Administration of the Police in the Province of Bihar and Orissa for the year 1935

BY

C. T. BRETT, C.I.E.,
Offg. Inspector-General of Police, Bihar.

SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING,
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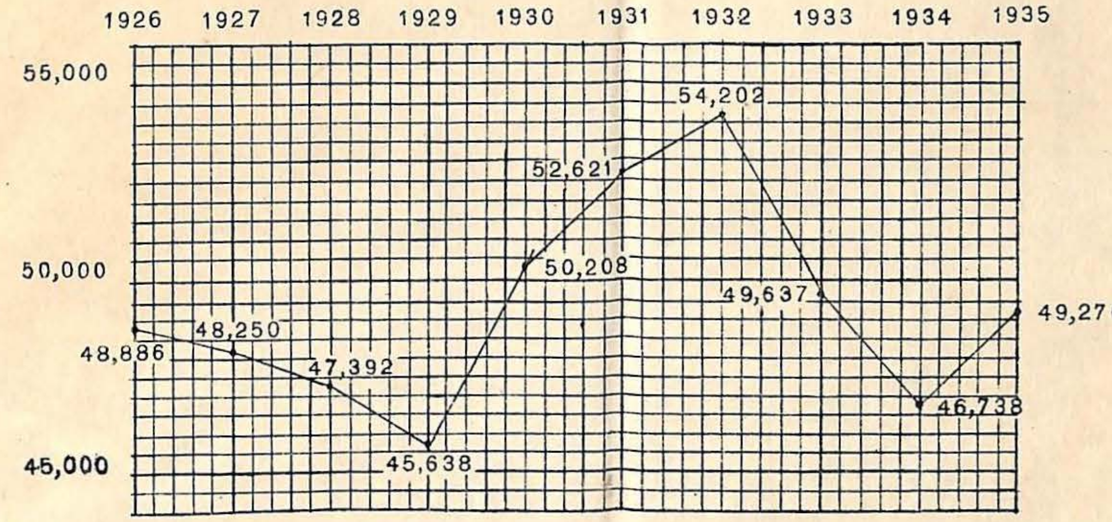
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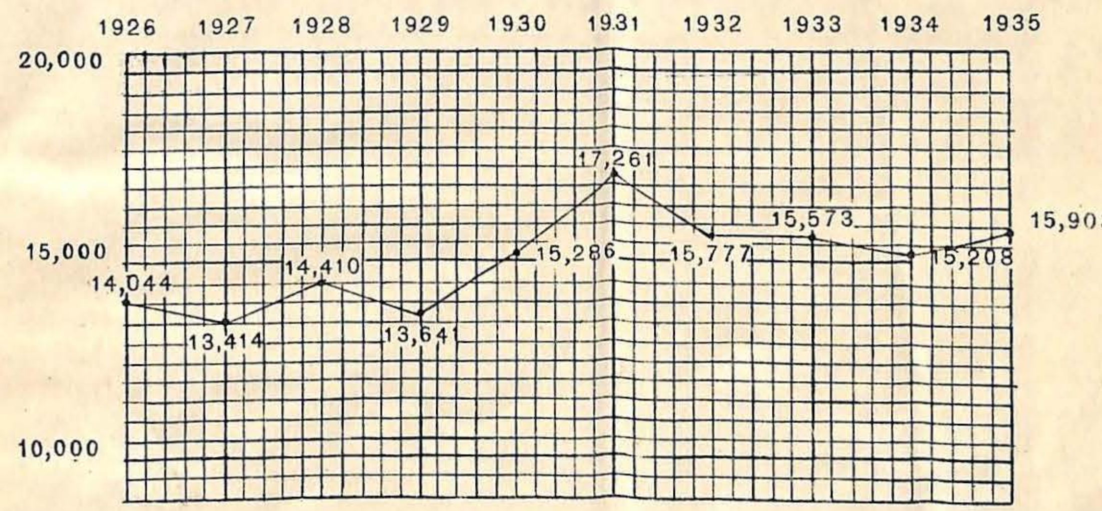
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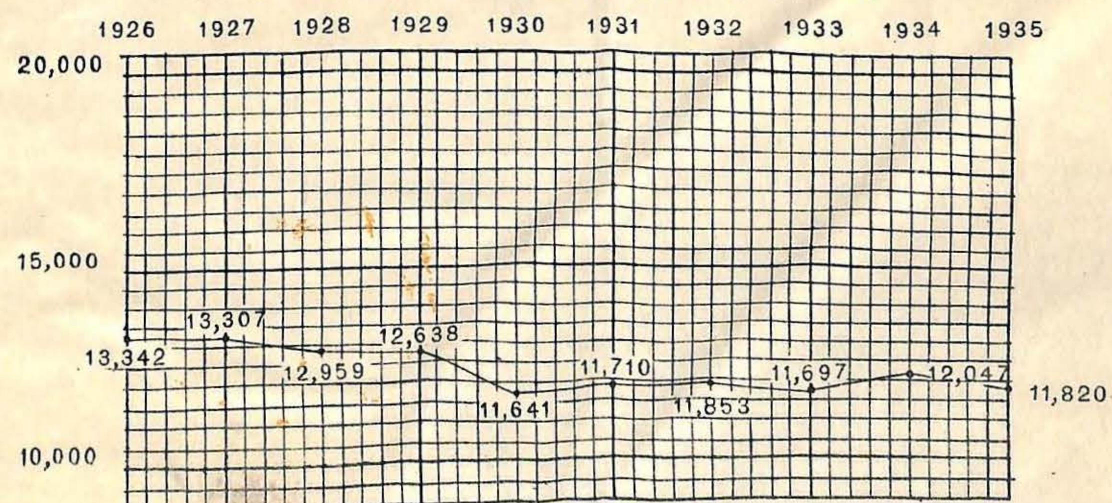
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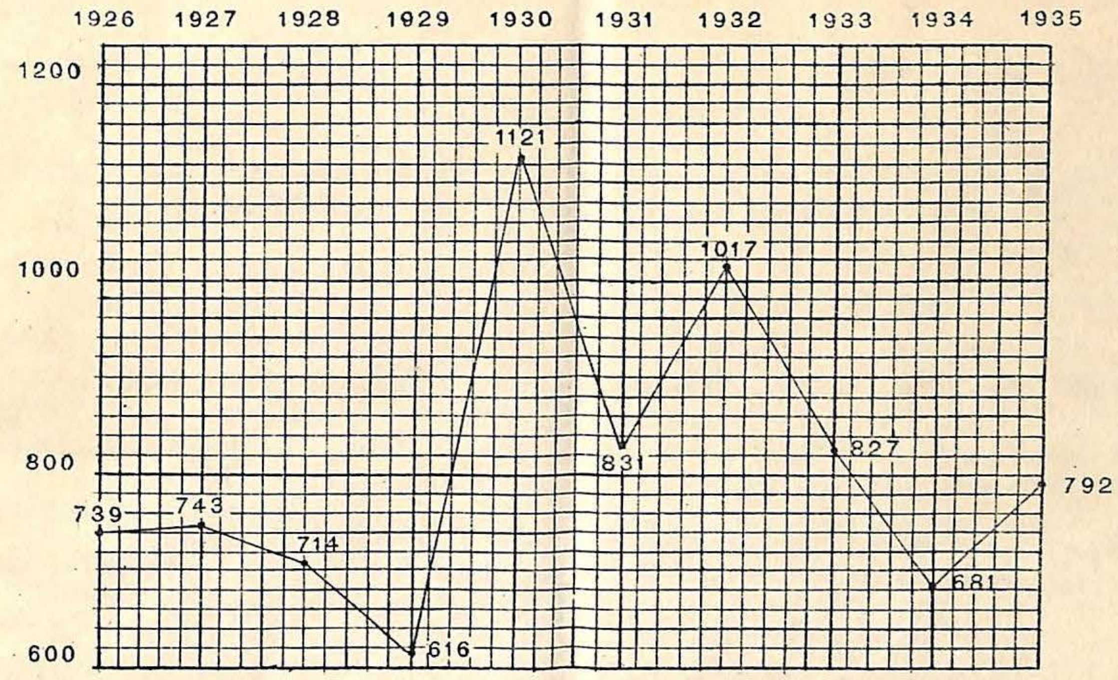


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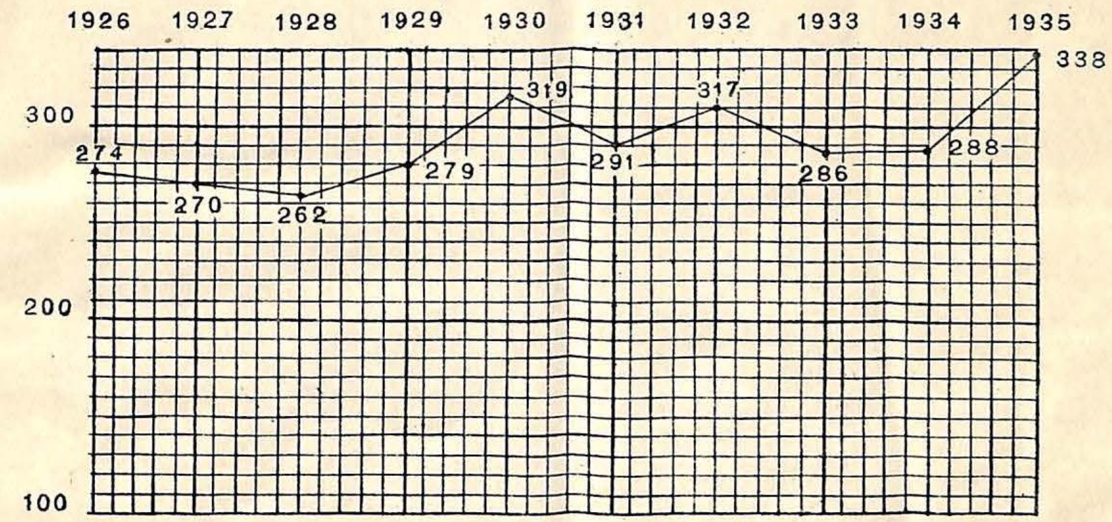


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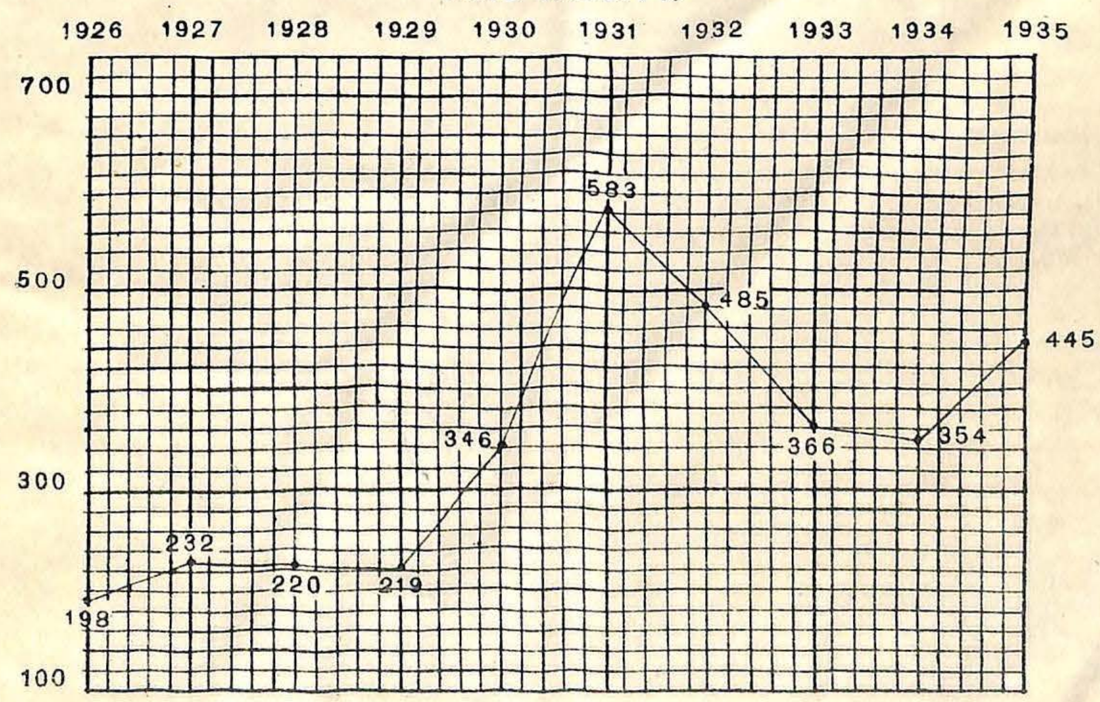
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Report on the Administration of the Police in the Province of Bihar and Orissa for the year 1935.

I.—General.

In 1934 Bihar was devastated by an earthquake and by floods. This year the Province was visited by floods. The districts of Tirhut suffered severely but much damage was also done to crops and property in Bhagalpur, Patna and Gaya. The widespread distress thus caused and the poor demand for labour in the coalfields had less effect upon crime than might have been expected. Burglaries increased slightly but thefts decreased by a negligible amount. Dacoity, however, rose somewhat sharply from 354 cases in 1934 to 445, the rise being most marked in Bhagalpur (from 26 to 69).

Dacoity is a problem which has been receiving close attention and in the early part of the year an armed dacoity force was created to deal with the evil. A curious feature of dacoity in Bihar proper is that north of the Ganges house dacoity is most in favour whereas south of the river road dacoity rivals it in popularity, especially in Gaya and Shahabad. Road dacoity is most difficult to detect. The victims usually are cartmen passing through the district who often prefer to go their way in silence and cut their losses rather than face the delay involved in a police investigation. Much valuable information is lost to the police in consequence. There have been occasional references in the press to the increase of dacoity coupled with expressions of doubt as to whether enough was being done to combat it. There are many factors other than the energy of the police or the lack of it that govern the fluctuations of crime and two of the most potent, poor crops and depression in the labour market were present in 1935. The mere fact that crime has risen does not necessarily reflect adversely on the police. The test to apply is how the the increase has been met. Dacoity receives more lengthy treatment elsewhere in this report, but a few figures here are perhaps opportune. The districts of Bhagalpur, Saran, Gaya and Monghyr account for 208 out of the 445 true dacoities reported during the year. In these 4 districts 153 persons were convicted of dacoity and 122 were either under trial or awaiting trial at the end of the year. 165 dacoits were committed to jail under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, and 160 were either under trial or about to be tried under that section at the close of the year. Of the 208 cases reported in the 4 above-mentioned districts only 29 (that is $\frac{1}{7}$) occurred in the last quarter. This is a clear indication that the situation was being brought under control by the end of the year. In Purnea, Champaran and Patna the fruits of the labour of the preceding 2 years were apparent. Purnea, probably the district with the worst criminal history in the Province, reported 32 cases against a triennial average of 55, Champaran 10 against 44 and Patna 11 against 31.

There was but little revolutionary activity, yet two or three occurrences served to show that the spirit of terrorism is not extinct. I refer to the arrest of a small group of terrorist youths in the coalfield area and their conviction on a charge of preparation to commit dacoity ; to the prosecution in Darbhanga under the Explosives Act following the premature explosion of a bomb which killed one of the conspirators and to a conviction under the Arms Act in Gaya of a youth associated with a well known terrorist.

Communal relations showed no signs of improvement and the anxiety of the police is greatly increased by the growing menace to law and order caused by Mahabiri Jhanda processions which grew more numerous each year and often afford an occasion for anti-Moslem demonstrations. In one instance, at Phenhara in Champaran, it was the clear intention of the crowd to sweep aside the small police force which was interposed between it and the Muhammadan quarter of the village and the magistrate in charge was compelled to

open fire. It is unfortunate that a few lives were lost but there can be no doubt that the temper of the mob was such that had the magistrate failed to fire he and the police party would have been overwhelmed, the Muhammadan quarter sacked and many Muhammadans killed and wounded.

II.—ADMINISTRATION.

Charges held.

2. Lt.-Col. A. E. J. C. McDowell, I.A., held charge of the department throughout the year.

The officers in charge of the Northern and the Central Ranges, the Criminal Investigation Department, 15 districts, the three railways, the Additional Superintendents, Patna and Dhanbad, and the Principal, Police Training College, were changed during the year.

Mr. I. C. McNally was placed on special duty in the Inspector-General's office and the Criminal Investigation Department and Mr. P. K. Mitra under the Punjab Government for a short period. Mr. F. F. P. Gill who was employed in the office of the Director, Intelligence Bureau, reverted to the Province and Mr. R. G. Daubeny who was employed on the Personal Staff of His Excellency the Viceroy joined the Political Department of the Government of India on probation.

One Superintendent and one Deputy Superintendent retired on pension and one Superintendent retired on proportionate pension. One probationary Deputy Superintendent was discharged.

Inspection—Inspector-General, Deputy Inspectors-General and Superintendents.

3. Lt.-Col. McDowell visited the two Madras districts, viz.: Koraput and Ganjam which now form part of the new province of Orissa to examine and report on the local problems in so far as the police administration is concerned. He spent 119 days on tour during which he inspected the headquarters of 8 districts, 4 subdivisions, one inspector's circle and 8 police-stations. He also inspected Dhanbad, the Bengal and North-Western Railway, the East Indian Railway, the Police Training College and the Constables' Training School. The Deputy Inspectors-General of the Northern, Central and the Southern Ranges spent 115, 94 and 171 days respectively on tour. The Deputy Inspector-General, Criminal Investigation Department, attended the Simla Police Committee, visited Madras in connection with the establishment of a Criminal Investigation Department in the new Orissa, and Calcutta to consult the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Bengal. He also visited 10 districts and subdivisions and spent 67 days on tour.

Superintendents inspected 516 police-stations, 55 court offices and 80 inspectors' offices and spent 3,260 days on inspection and tour against 3,216 days in 1934. Assistant and Deputy Superintendents inspected 98 police-stations and out of a total of 9,564 days in districts spent 2,704 days on inspection and tour.

Co-operation meetings.

4. The Annual Police Conference which had been suspended since 1931 for financial reasons was held. The Inspector-General, all Deputy Inspectors-General, the Assistant to the Inspector-General, 16 Superintendents, 6 Assistant Superintendents, 4 Deputy Superintendents and 4 Inspectors were present. His Excellency the Governor addressed the officers of the Indian Police on the opening day. Two Range Conferences were held during the year—one at Patna and the other at Muzaffarpur.

Superintendents attended co-operation meetings with neighbouring districts and States.

Relations with neighbouring States.

5. Relations with Nepal and with the Orissa States continue to be good.

Relations with the public.

6. The better understanding between the public and the police which was established after the earthquake in 1934 continues. The work done by the force during the floods, at certain festivals and important fairs, e.g., the Sonepur fair, was recognized in the press and by many letters of appreciation from members of the public. It is gratifying to note that the public have on several occasions given valuable assistance to the police and the tendency in this direction appears to be increasing.

Cost of police.

7. After final revision the budget estimate of expenditure for the year 1935-36 was Rs. 85,10,416 and actual expenditure is not likely to exceed this figure, when the Accountant-General closes his books after making final adjustments.

The estimate of receipts for the same year, after final revision, was Rs. 1,89,450. This figure is likely to be less than that finally arrived at after adjustment of accounts.

Buildings.

8. The total grant for the construction and the maintenance of police buildings (Public Works Department and Departmental) was Rs. 4,01,868 which is Rs. 1,47,939 less than the previous year. Major projects amounting to Rs. 6,37,083 were held up owing to financial stringency of which, projects to the value of Rs. 2,13,816 have been included in the Provincial Civil Works budget for the year 1936-37. 845 buildings are yet to be built. 4 departmental buildings were transferred to the Public Works Department.

Since the earthquake of 1934 administrative approval has been accorded to 80 reconstruction projects involving the erection of 256 buildings at a total cost of Rs. 14,51,015. There remain at the close of the year 14 projects consisting of 45 buildings the cost of which is not yet known.

Changes and improvements.

9. The following changes and improvements were effected during the year.

(1) Armed Range Reserves consisting of 2 sergeants-major, 6 sub-inspectors, 20 havildars and 298 constables were sanctioned with effect from the 1st May 1935.

(2) One assistant sub-inspector and 4 constables were added to the sanctioned strength with effect from the 1st March 1935 to staff an outpost in the Sonbarsa Diara in the district of Bhagalpur.

(3) Nine posts of assistant accountant were created with effect from the 1st March 1935 and the special pay of accountants was raised from Rs. 6 to Rs. 10 in certain districts.

(4) The reduced rate of pay of sergeants was revised to Rs. 150—5—200 with effect from the 1st September 1935.

(5) A special pay of Rs. 3 was sanctioned for a sepoy for repairing the uniform of the Bhagalpur Military Police in addition to his own duties.

(6) The free issue of uniform to the Riding Master of the Police Training College was sanctioned and he is to rank for disciplinary purposes as a havildar.

(7) A short course of training for Assistant and Deputy Superintendents in the Inspector-General's office and the Criminal Investigation Department was sanctioned.

(8) The Inspector-General was empowered to accord administrative approval up to a limit not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in respect of residential buildings intended for the use of officers subordinate to him and to pass the excess of the standard rent over 10 per cent of the average emoluments of those officers. Also to sanction the disposal of such buildings.

(9) A reclassification of the charge for the reclamation of the Doms at Chauterwa settlement in the district of Champaran from "26—Police—Miscellaneous" to "47—Miscellaneous—Contributions reserved" was sanctioned to take effect from the beginning of the financial year 1936-37.

10. A second gazetted officer is required at the headquarters of Gaya and one should be in charge of the Begusarai and Khagaria Circles in the district of Monghyr. An inspector is needed at Sasaram. These proposals are being examined.

Insufficiency of police.

The time is at hand when an increase of force will have to be faced. The need of traffic police is acutely felt in the big towns such as Patna and Jamshedpur. Hitherto traffic staffs have been found by drawing upon town police forces already reduced to a bare minimum when financial stringency led to a reduction in force some dozen years ago. Patna, the capital of the Province, is expanding and several towns as for instance Katihar in Purnea, Jharsuguda and Barghar in Sambalpur are increasing in importance as trade centres. There is a steady growth in size of health resorts such as Deoghar, Jaisidih and Bhubaneswar. The rapid increase in the number of sugar mills in Bihar is imposing a further strain upon police resources. Lapra with its growing Anglo-Indian population and a cement factory close by will need police. The numerous firms in the Dhanbad and Jharia coal-fields have already led to an increase of force to protect the public from encroaching upon dangerous areas and it is not improbable that a further expansion will be imperative.

The strength of the town police is below the standard laid down by the Police Commission of 1902-03 in the towns of Arrah, Jagdishpur, Bettiah, Lalganj, Madhubani, Jamalpur, Bhagalpur, Sahibganj, Madhupur, Jajpur, Kendrapara, Lohardaga, Purulia, Raghunathpur, Chakradharpur and Jugsalai. The court staff in Gaya, the ordinary reserve in Dhanbad and the escort reserve in Bhagalpur are insufficient. The districts of Saran and Purnea are undermanned while several posts in Gaya, Darbhanga, Santal Parganas and Palamau are understaffed.

Several proposals for the establishment of new police-stations and outposts, the splitting up of the jurisdiction of certain large police-stations, and an increase in the strength of certain duty posts are held up for lack of funds.

11. The subordinate staff was increased by 2 sergeants-major, 6 sub-inspectors, 1 assistant sub-inspector, 20 havildars and 302 constables. The actual strength on the 31st December 1935 fell short of the sanctioned strength by 3 inspectors, 60 sub-inspectors, 4 sergeants, 43 assistant sub-inspectors, 10 havildars and 66 constables.

Subordinate ranks.

12. There were 688 casualties or 4·7 per cent of the actual strength. 346 retired on pension, 29 resigned, 83 were dismissed, 140 were discharged, 3 deserted and 87 died.

Casualties and general health of the force.

The general health of the force was good. Cases of Influenza, Malaria and complaints due to digestive disorder were common. Admissions to hospital dropped from 4,336 in 1934 to 4,016 and varied from 70 per cent in the Gurkha Military Police to 7·6 per cent in the Northern Range Reserve.

In Shahabad, a constable had the top digit of his thumb bitten off in a scuffle with an absconder. In Saran a constable was assaulted by villagers while on patrol and another was assaulted by a bad character and his relatives during the investigation of a burglary case. In Champaran an inspector, 2 sub-inspectors and 2 assistant sub-inspectors were injured while attempting to prevent the invasion of a temple through a passage reserved for women. In Muzaffarpur, a constable was assaulted while serving a summons. One constable of Ranchi, another of Manbhum and one of Muzaffarpur were assaulted when executing warrants of arrest. In Purnea a constable while escorting an accused was assaulted and the accused rescued. In Puri, a constable while on traffic duty was knocked down by a hackney carriage and succumbed. In Hazaribagh a sub-inspector and a constable received slight

injuries from brickbats thrown during a riot. In Ranchi 6 constables received slight injuries in an affray between Hindus and Muhammadans; another was injured when stopping a drunken brawl.

13. Rs. 26,934 was spent in rewards to 5,030 policemen and Rs. 9,922 to 1,737 members of the public.

Rewards and punishments.

The following titles and decorations were conferred on members of the force during the year.

Order of the British Empire.

(to be officer).

Mr. J. E. Pearman—Superintendent.

(to be member).

Mr. M. Morris—Superintendent (retired).

Rai Bahadur.

Mr. S. K. Sanyal—Superintendent.

Rai Sahib.

Babu Gynendra Nath Chattarji ... ...
„ Jitendra Nath Adhikari ... ...
„ Prafulla Kumar Mukharji ... ...
„ Nand Kishore Lal ... ...
} Inspector.

Khan Sahib.

Maulavi Gul Muhammad (deceased) ...
„ Fahim Khan ... ...
} Inspector.

King's Police Medal.

Rai Bahadur Ram Brik Singh ... ...
Babu Ram Kedar Singh ... ...
} Inspector.

Indian Police Medal.

Mr. M. K. Sinha—Assistant Superintendent.

Mr. W. C. Cleverly—Sergeant-major.

Maulavi Saiyid Ali Bashir—Deputy Superintendent.

Rai Sahib Surendra Lal Ghosh (retired)—Honorary Deputy Superintendent.

Babu Mankamna Nath Sahay ... ...
„ Rasik Mohan Patnaik ... ...
} Sub-Inspectors.

Babu Iswar Chandra Raut—Havildar.

His Excellency the Governor inspected a Police Parade on the 18th February 1935 and presented a Deputy Inspector-General with the badge of a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire and a Superintendent with the badge of an officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire. His Excellency also presented the King's Police Medal to one Superintendent and 5 other officers and men, the Indian Police Medal to one Assistant Superintendent and 16 other officers and men, the British Empire medal to an inspector and the Royal Humane Society Bronze medal to an assistant sub-inspector.

The following is a statement of judicial and departmental punishments :—

	Judicial.		Departmental.		
	Penal Code.	Police Act.	Dismissal.	Other major punishments.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Officers 1934	2	..	17	92	111
Officers 1935	..	..	6	97	103
Men 1934	37	23	88	359	507
Men 1935	19	6	77	373	475

Appeals.

Appeals against major punishments were preferred by 54 officers and 151 men. In 167 cases, the orders passed were upheld. In 35 cases they were modified or reversed.

3 cases were pending at the close of the year.

Charges against the police.

14(*a*). 138 criminal charges were made against the police. Of these 4 were declared true, 15 false, 64 were dismissed (including 7 for lack of evidence), 15 convicted, 13 acquitted, 8 were withdrawn and 19 were pending at the close of the year.

19 policemen were convicted under the Penal Code and other acts and 6 under the Police Act.

Judicial proceedings were instituted under section 211 or 182 of the Indian Penal Code in 9 out of the 15 false cases. 2 ended in conviction, 2 in acquittal, proceedings were dropped in one case and 4 cases were pending at the close of the year.

Embezzlement of Government money.

14(*b*). There was no case of embezzlement of Government money by police officers or clerks during the year.

Escapes from police custody.

15. Forty persons escaped from the custody of the police. 30 were recaptured, 6 surrendered and 4 were at large at the close of the year.

Those responsible were absolved from blame in 19 cases involving 24 absconders, criminally prosecuted and convicted in 6 cases involving 6 absconders and departmentally punished in 4 cases involving 4 absconders.

4 cases involving 6 absconders remained pending at the close of the year.

Military police.

16. The military police companies had a quiet year and there were few deputations. Detachments from all units were on duty during the Bakr-id and the Muharrum. A troop of the mounted military police was deputed to Saran in connection with the dacoity situation there and another to Champaran in connection with local disturbances. The troop also took part in tactical exercises with the Bihar Light horse at Muzaffarpur. Detachments of the Gurkha Military Police were sent to Jamshedpur and Darbhanga when His Excellency the Viceroy visited these two places. The Gurkha Military Police were sent to Lahore at the request of the Government of India in connection with the Sahidganj mosque agitation.

The Gurkha Military Police took part in field exercises with the Chota Nagpur Regiment and the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Regiment in the Ranchi district. His Excellency the Governor attended a parade of the Gurkha Military Police and the Ranchi armed police, reviewed the men and distributed Silver Jubilee Medals.

All units maintained a high standard of discipline. There were 18 casualties, viz. 5 resignations, 2 retirements, 1 discharge, 9 invalided and 1 dismissal.

The Companies were inspected by the respective Range Deputy Inspectors-General during the year.

Additional police, private Police, and special police.

17. The additional police force of 6 officers and 108 men quartered in Purnea in 1934 was withdrawn, vide details at page XXIX of the Appendix.

80 Constables were supplied at the expense of the temple authorities for duty during the Car festival at Puri. Police were also supplied to private persons and companies on payment on several occasions.

Special constables were appointed in Saran to guard the railway embankments when floods were anticipated. In Champaran several were appointed to control Mahabiri Jhanda processions and at Dhanbad to maintain order during the Muharrum and to guard the danger zone during a fire in Bagdigi colliery.

Training College.

18. Two Assistant Superintendents, two Deputy Superintendents, one sergeant, 47 cadets and 23 Excise cadets were trained. In addition, an officer from Khairagarh State was trained as an Assistant Superintendent, an officer from Baud State was trained as a Deputy Superintendent and two cadets from Patna and Saraikela States attended.

Of the 47 Government cadets 30 were directly recruited, 13 were promoted assistant sub-inspectors and 4 were steno. sub-inspectors of the department.

All except three cadets passed. These three were accorded grace marks.

The usual lectures were supplemented by lectures delivered by officers invited to address the cadets. Short courses were conducted on Survey and Settlement work and on elementary motor engineering.

Health and discipline were good.

The College foot-ball team won two trophies.

The College was inspected by the Inspector-General, the Deputy Inspector-General, Central Range, and the Commissioner of Excise and Salt (in connection with the training of Excise cadets). The Deputy Inspector-General, Criminal Investigation Department, also visited the college and addressed the cadets.

Constables' Training School.

19. 335 recruits were at the school at the beginning of the year and 688 recruits were admitted for training during the year. 611 passed, 2 died, 2 resigned, 9 were discharged or dismissed and one was returned to his district as unsuitable. 398 recruits were under training at the close of the year.

In the literate class, 15 assistant sub-inspectors and 114 literate constables underwent training. 7 assistant sub-inspectors and 72 literate constables passed, 2 assistant sub-inspectors and 4 literate constables failed, 4 literate constables were returned to their districts as unfit for the course and 6 assistant sub-inspectors and 34 literate constables were under training at the close of the year.

Of 1 havildar and 53 constables in the drill class, 32 constables passed, 6 failed to qualify and 1 havildar and 15 constables remained at the school at the close of the year.

There is a steady rise in the number of literate men enlisting as constables.

The staff worked well and a high standard of efficiency and discipline was maintained for which credit is due to the Principal who put in a year of good work.

The health of the recruits was good.

The school was visited by the Superintendent of Police, Bhagalpur, and the Civil Surgeon, Bhagalpur, and was inspected by the Inspector-General and the Range Deputy Inspector-General.

Education of constables.

20. Classes were held regularly and the majority of constables are now able to read and write in the Vernacular and many are able to read and write English numerals and characters.

Of 688 men enlisted during the year only 10 were illiterate, the standard ordinarily applied being literacy in the candidate's own vernacular.

First aid.

21. 763 policemen were put through a course in "first aid" at the Constables' Training School. 679 passed and the others were still under training at the close of the year. Four cases of drowning and four cases of snake-bite were successfully treated and first aid was rendered to a man injured by a crocodile, to the passengers of a motor bus which caught fire, to victims of a motor accident in Dhanbad, to two persons who fell from trees, to a person who attempted to commit suicide and to several persons wounded or injured otherwise.

III.—Village Police.

Village police.

22. The work of the village police continues to be satisfactory in spite of their low pay and humble status. Their reporting of crime was fairly punctual and they were the source of much useful information. Some participated in or connived at crime, but the majority were reliable. The following are a few of the many instances of good work. In Gaya, a daffadar arrested on suspicion a man staying with a local villager, who later was found to be a wanted ex-convict. In Shahabad, three chaukidars assisted by villagers resisted road dacoits waylaying carters and one chaukidar was injured. In Purnea an unnatural death was found, mainly through the efforts of a daffadar, to be a case of murder. All the accused were sent up and four of them were sentenced to death. In Ranchi a chaukidar obtained a confession and discovered the body. He guarded the accused and the corpse pending the arrival of the police to whom he had sent information. In Singhbhum a chaukidar acting with great promptitude held up a train in which an accused was about to escape.

Rewards.

23. Rewards amounting to Rs. 71,582 were distributed amongst 18,366 men. The balance at the credit of the Chaukidari Reward Fund was Rs. 44,159.

Punishments.

24. 33·7 per cent of rural policemen were punished against 31·8 per cent in 1934. Of 66 judicial punishments, 23 were for neglect of duty and the rest for substantive offences. 789 rural policemen were dismissed during the year.

IV.—Crime.

Revolutionary activity.

25. Following an uneventful period of nearly 18 months, three occurrences took place in the middle of the year indicating that revolutionary activity is not yet dead in the province. The first case was reported in June when four of a gang of six youths belonging to an old group of Jharia, Dhanbad, were arrested by the police when about to commit a dacoity. Subsequently three of them were sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment while the fourth was dealt with under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, as he made a full confession of his guilt.

Early in July, 6 members of the Madhubani (Darbhanga) party were overtaken by a just retribution while attempting to manufacture bombs, one of which exploded killing Ashrafi Thakur and injuring the others. Of the five accused, who were on trial at the close of the year, one has turned approver.

An ex-convict of the Gaya Conspiracy cases attempted to revive activities on his release from jail, although his movements were restricted under the Bihar and Orissa Public Safety Act. Two of his associates were caught in possession of explosives in September, and on the same night the ex-convict himself was arrested for disobedience of the orders passed under the Public Safety Act. He was subsequently convicted and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and one of his associates was convicted under the Arms Act.

Many of the terrorists convicted in cases which occurred prior to 1934 are now coming out of jail, and in addition there has been a steady increase in the number of ex-detenus and suspects of Bengal settling in this province on one pretext or another. While, therefore, terrorist crime as known 3 years ago, does not now exist, constant vigilance is necessary to prevent the revival of activity and the corruption of the younger generation.

At the beginning of 1935 five persons were interned and six externed under the Bihar and Orissa Public Safety Act, and at the close of the year the numbers had increased to eleven interned and nine externed respectively. Of the additional internees three are ex-convicts of the Gaya Conspiracy case (1933) and two are Bengalis. The three externees include two arms smugglers who were already externed from Calcutta and a Bengali ex-convict of the Gaya Conspiracy case.

Political activity.

Congress activity was mainly confined to the practical working of its revised constitution, adopted at the Bombay session in October, 1934. Bihar outstripped all other Congress provinces in the recruitment of ordinary members, earthquake affected districts being responsible for a remarkably high proportion. The province, therefore, will be fully represented at the coming meeting of the All-India National Congress at Lucknow, where many important matters will probably be decided, particularly as to the part Congress is to play in the new constitution. Utkal (Orissa) on the other hand displayed little interest in recruitment, and was one of three Congress provinces taken to task at a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee which was held at Madras in October, as it had not paid its full quota of membership fees nor submitted separate totals of urban and rural members.

The celebration of the Congress Golden Jubilee in December was the only spectacular effort to maintain public interest, and though carried out on a big scale gave no cause for anxiety, as the large crowds which collected at many places were in a purely holiday mood.

The Bihar Kisan Sabha continued active during the year under the energetic leadership of Swami Sahajanand Saraswati. The slow recovery of agriculture from the effects of the world-wide depression has continued to add impetus to this form of agitation, but the Swami's threats have aroused the antagonism of many prominent politicians, including Congressmen, and he is now definitely on the left wing of that organisation along with his friends of the Bihar Socialist Party.

The spread of socialism among the intelligensia, particularly students, has been steady and insiduous, but the Bihar Socialist Party did not make any remarkable headway during the year.

Communal situation.

During the important festivals relations between the two communities were by no means amicable in several districts. Although serious tension was reported from many places in connection with the Bakr-Id, it passed with only one or two minor incidents, including a riot in Shaikhpura, Monghyr. During the Muharram, which coincided with the Ram Navami, there were clashes between the two communities in Hazaribagh and Ranchi towns and in a remote village of Manbhum, while in a village of Darbhanga a Hindu was killed, who intervened between two contending parties of Muhammadans. In connection with Mahabiri Jhanda processions, a serious riot occurred at Phenhara (Champaran), and disturbances at a number of places were only prevented by timely police intervention. A serious riot also occurred over a Kali Puja procession in Jamalpur.

Disputes arising from other causes led to no serious occurrences, but in some cases it was found necessary to make use of sections 107 and 144, Criminal Procedure Code.

The Phenhara case referred to above occurred on the 4th August, but before that there had been incidents to which it was the climax. Earlier in the year ill-feeling had arisen owing to the cremation of a Hindu on land which the Muhammadans alleged to be a part of their graveyard. That incident, however, never came to the notice of the police till April when the head of a calf was discovered in an *asthan* of the village, which resulted in mobs collecting in the vicinity of the Muhammadan tola and which were prevented from entering it by the village police headed by an influential daffadar. A stray Muhammadan was roughly handled on that occasion, but did not suffer serious injury. Counter cases instituted by both parties never came to trial for want of sufficient evidence and mainly because both communities submitted a petition of compromise. To make the compromise more effective, the leaders were bound down under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code. As the tension caused by these incidents had not entirely relaxed by August, a route was fixed for the Mahabiri Jhanda processions which avoided the Muhammadan tola and the Idgah immediately adjacent to it. Notwithstanding the fact that representatives of both communities agreed to this route, the participants in the procession persisted in following the path that leads past the Idgah. Finding that his repeated warnings had no effect, the Subdivisional Officer declared the assembly unlawful; and he was ultimately compelled to fire on a section of the mob that was advancing on the Muhammadan tola. By then another section had already entered the Idgah and was behaving in a provocative manner calculated to injure the religious feelings of Muhammadans. Five persons were killed and several others injured during the firing, and of the 27 Hindus charged with rioting, 25 were convicted. The appeal was pending at the close of the year.

The Jamalpur riot occurred in October when a licensed Kali procession was attacked while passing a mosque by a party of Muhammadans, whom the small police force accompanying the procession and stationed at the spot was unable to keep at bay till the arrival of reinforcements. During the scrimmage, an innocent semi-blind Muhammadan pedlar was killed.

Not only did the Bakr-Id and Muharram but also the Mahabiri Jhanda processions put a severe strain on the police, particularly of Champaran and Saran, where 362 and 114 Mahabiri Jhanda processions respectively were taken out between April and November. In the light of past experience, it must be regretfully admitted that the steady increase in the number of these processions is to a large extent the cause of the growing ill-feeling between the two communities in the areas affected. Much difficulty is often experienced in providing the necessary police re-inforcements owing to the failure of the organizers to give timely information. As processions are taken out at irregular intervals, and their venue and number change from year to year, the difficulty is enhanced.

26. Total cognizable crime reported.—

—	Triennial average, 1932—34.	1935.	Increase or decrease per cent.
1	2	3	4
Offences against property (Classes III and V)	36,206	37,164	+2·6
Offences against the person (Classes II and IV).	5,285	5,367	+1·5
Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice. (Class I)	1,638	1,590	—2·9
Other cases (Class VI)	13,729	12,149	—11·5
Total ...	56,858	56,270	—1·0

Though cognizable cases increased from 53,592 to 56,270, the figure is below the triennial average of the years 1932—34 (56,858) by 588 cases. Cases under classes I, II, III and VI increased while there was a decrease of cases under classes IV and V. Bihar contributed 76 per cent to the increase and Chota Nagpur and the Railways the rest. There was a decrease of 440 cases in the Orissa Division. The increase in the Patna Division and on the railways is small and calls for no comment. The increase in the other Bihar districts is due to adverse agricultural conditions caused by a late monsoon followed by severe floods, and to better reporting. In Chota Nagpur it is attributed to poor crops, slump in trade and an increase in offences under the special and local laws in Dhanbad. The decrease in Orissa is attributed to the successful prosecution of several active criminals and the effective measures taken under the preventive sections of the law and to better economic conditions due to the absence of flood during the year.

True cognizable crime.

27. True cognizable cases increased from 46,738 in 1934 to 49,276. Public nuisance cases provide 1,636 of the difference. The rest of the increase is in classes I to III. There was a decrease of 372 cases in classes IV and V. True cases of dacoity and robbery increased by 25 per cent and 10 per cent respectively. Burglary rose slightly. Theft dropped by 3 per cent. Murder increased by 17 per cent and riots by 16 per cent.

The percentage of conviction was 39·5 against 37·1 in 1934 and 39·1 during the last quinquennium (1930—34). The percentage of convictions under murder, culpable homicide, burglary and theft increased while under rioting, dacoity, robbery and cattle theft it fell.

Non-cognizable crime.

28. 76,298 cases were reported during the year against 72,296 in 1934 and an average of 70,321 during the quinquennium 1929—33. Of the increase of 4,002 cases over the figures of 1934, about 82 per cent (3,278 cases) were under the special and local laws and the rest under classes I, IV and VI. There was a slight decrease in the number of cases under classes II, III and V.

Proportion of non-cognizable crime to the total volume of crime.

29. The percentage of non-cognizable crime to the total volume of crime was 60 for the Province and varied from 51 in the Chota Nagpur Division to 77 on the Railway.

Property stolen and recovered.

30. The value of property stolen was Rs. 16,59,328 against Rs. 15,15,252 in 1934 and of property recovered was Rs. 1,59,043 against Rs. 1,56,013 in 1934. The percentage of cases in which recovery was made increased from 28·5 in 1934 to 29·1.

Investigation refused.

31. Of 17,172 cases of burglary and 11,104 cases of thefts reported, investigation was refused in 433 cases and 1,081 cases respectively. The percentage of refusal in burglary and theft cases was 2·5 and 9·7 against 2·7 and 10·9 in 1934. Refusals were high in Sambalpur (21·8), Balasore (18·1), Purnea (16·2) in respect of theft. The table below shows the percentage of burglary and theft cases in which the Police refused investigation.

—	Patna.	Tirhut.	Bhagalpur.	Orissa.	Chota Nagpur.	Railway.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Burglary ..	1·3	3·3	4·2	0·1	0·2	..	2·5
Theft ..	7·4	5·4	11·4	10·5	6·0	11·0	9·7

In 164 cases enquiry was ordered by the Magistrate after it had been refused and 6 of such cases ended in conviction.

Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.

32. Offences of this class numbered 986 agaiast 852 in 1934.

Rioting and unlawful assembly.

33. Riots and unlawful assemblies rose by 16 per cent from 681 in 1934 to 792, but remained below the triennial average. The Northern Range accounted for 63 per cent of the cases, Monghyr heading the list with 105. Appreciable increases occurred in Darbhanga, Gaya, Bhagalpur and Shahabad and are attributed in the first two districts to land disputes owing to economic depression and the failure of the rains and in Bhagalpur to disputes over the newly formed lands in the Diaras which are not subjected to survey operations. No reason is given for the increase in Shahabad.

The percentage of cases ending in conviction of cases sent up fell from 78 to 76 and that of persons convicted of those sent up from 50 to 47.

27 riots and unlawful assemblies were due to communal clashes, of which 15 occurred in the Northern Range. A gun was used by rioters in one case and spears in 64. The latter weapon was used most in the Champaran, Bhagalpur and Shahabad districts. 40 cases resulted in loss of life compared with 48 in 1934.

At Phenhara, Champaran, a procession which started out with Mahabiri Jhanda attacked an Idgah and were frustrated from attacking the Muhammadan Section of the village by a police force under a magistrate but only after the magistrate had been compelled to fire. 6 persons were killed and the same number wounded.

In Cuttack some Muhammadans defiled a Hindu idol, which was being carried in a procession past a mosque and in Shahabad a sudden quarrel between Muhammadans during the Muharram resulted in the death of one man.

In Monghyr some Goalas resisted the police when searching for an absconder and the sub-inspector was obliged to fire wounding 3 of the assailants. In Purnea and on the East Indian Railway constables were assaulted while preventing breaches of the peace.

237 investigations were supervised by gazetted officers.

Forged Government Currency Notes.

34. Note forgery cases fell from 29 in 1934 to 23, this being the lowest figure on record since 1925. There were no convictions.

Coining.

35. 34 true cases of coining were reported against 22 in 1934. Of these 23 cases ended in the conviction of 38 persons including 7 Marwari Baurias.

Class II.—Serious offences against the person.

36. 3,153 true cases occurred against 2,840 in 1934.

Murder.

37. 338 true cases of murder were reported against 288 in 1934. 176 cases involving 434 persons were tried of which 93 (53 per cent), involving 148 persons (34 per cent) ended in conviction. Ranchi retained its unenviable position at the head of the list with 34 cases.

Witchcraft was the alleged cause of 16 murders while 44 murders were for gain and one was a case of human sacrifice. 24 per cent of the cases were due to intrigues with women. The following cases are of interest:—

In Muzaffarpur a constable was murdered by 3 drunkards who mistook him for some one else. In Puri a Chaukidar was killed while on night rounds. In Cuttack an excise vendor, while returning home at night with the sale proceeds of his shop, was waylaid and murdered and in Hazaribagh a Munda decapitated a girl in broad day light, carried the head to his house and offered "Puja" to his household gods. In another case of the same district a wife administered arsenic to her husband.

In Ranchi a girl was raped and then throttled to death to prevent detection and in Dhanbad a girl aged about 12 years was carried away from her hut while asleep, raped and murdered. In the former case the murderers were transported for life. In Purnea a boy aged 7 was brutally done to death for the sake of a few trifling ornaments.

Culpable homicide.

38. 184 true cases were reported against 163. The percentages of cases and persons convicted were respectively 79 and 62 of the number sent up compared with 83 and 55 in 1934.

Infanticide.

39. Infanticides fell from 23 to 16. In 10 cases the victims were illegitimate children. In five cases the mother committed suicide, in one a conviction was obtained, in 3 the accused were acquitted, in four there was insufficient evidence and three remained undetected.

Drugging.

40. 17 true cases of drugging were reported against 24 in 1934. Of 15 persons sent up in 12 cases, 10 were convicted in 9 cases.

Professional poisoners were responsible for 8 cases, in 6 of which Dhatura was used. In the remaining two the nature of the poison was not ascertained. A professional poisoner responsible for a series of cases in Purnea district and in Bengal was sentenced to a total term of 24 years' rigorous imprisonment.

41.

Class III.—Serious offences against person and property or against property only.

Serial no.	Crime.	1935.							1934.
		Patna.	Tirhut.	Bhagalpur.	Orissa.	Chota Nagpur.	Railway.	Total.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	81	145	154	7	53	5	445	354
26	Robbery	51	48	70	18	35	7	229	207
27	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	99	41	97	50	41	1	332	271
28	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	11	18	69	17	51	...	166	152
29	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	3,574	3,840	5,085	925	2,250	229	15,903	15,208
30	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Total ...	3,816	4,092	5,475	1,017	2,433	242	17,075	16,193

Dacoity.

42. 445 true cases of dacoity were reported against 354 in 1934 and a triennial average of 402. 254 occurred in the Northern, 140 in the Central and 51 in the Southern Range. The increase was most marked in Saran (94 against 40), Bhagalpur (68 against 26), Santal Parganas (46 against 30), Gaya (44 against 35), and Darbhanga (21 against 14). In Saran the increase may be ascribed partly to the discovery of a considerable number of suppressed and minimised cases of previous years and partly to the increased activity of local gangs emboldened by the immunity resulting from past suppression and ineffective investigations. Special forces were drafted into the district and a vigorous drive against these criminals revealed the existence of large local organizations, some of them working in conjunction with criminals of Gorakhpur. Extensive action both in specific cases and under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code was taken with the assistance of the Criminal Investigation Department and the situation was considerably eased by the close of the year.

Gaya also suffered to some extent from suppression and from the activities of local Dusadh criminals and criminals on the Patna-Gaya border. During the year over 60 members of Dipan Dusadh's gang were bound down under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code and towards the end of the year a large Beldar gang of Patna and Gaya came to light and is being dealt with. Dipan Dusadh's gang specialised in road dacoity and in the latter part of the year there was a marked decrease in this form of crime.

In Darbhanga the Jhijha Dusadhs of Nepal were troublesome but the Nepalese authorities have since taken such vigorous action that these criminals have for the time being ceased to be active. A large number of them have absconded into British territory, however, and it is feared that they may cause trouble in this and neighbouring districts with the assistance of the Maghaiya Dusadh inhabiting Darbhanga and North-Bhagalpur who are their castemen and equally notorious criminals. The increase in the Santal Parganas was due to the activities of local and bordering criminals of Bhagalpur, Monghyr, Hazaribagh, Manbhum, Burdwan and Murshidabad districts. A number of foreign and local dacoits on the Bhagalpur border were successfully prosecuted both in specific cases and under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code with the assistance of the Criminal Investigation Department. Action was also taken by the Bengal police to bring a formidable gang of Murshidabad criminals under the Criminal Tribes Act.

In Bhagalpur many factors contributed to the increase, namely, the renewed activity of North-Bhagalpur criminals, the depredations of a new gang led by Daffadar Haldar Jha of Monghyr, also of criminals on the South Bhagalpur-Santal Parganas border, 'Bathanias' or cattle grazers in the Kosi and Gangetic diaras, some of whom combine the peaceful occupation of tending cattle with dacoity, and economic distress among the poorer sections of the people. The history of dacoity in this district, particularly in the north, where many hundreds of the inhabitants are potential criminals, shows that the present staff is inadequate to deal effectively with this form of crime for any considerable length of time. However, with the assistance of 2 Criminal Investigation Department inspectors and extra forces drafted into the district a large number of criminals were dealt with in specific cases and under the preventive sections with the result that dacoity dropped considerably during the last quarter. Over 300 criminals were also registered under the Criminal Tribes Act during the year.

The most noticeable decreases occurred in Purnea (23 against 43), Patna (14 against 27) and Champaran (18 against 30). Organized and sustained action by the police of these districts and successful action against criminals under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code are responsible for the improvement. Purnea benefitted appreciably from action taken against Bhagalpur criminals under the Criminal Tribes Act and by co-operation rendered by the Bengal police in prosecuting a gang case against a formidable gang of dacoits who had been operating on the Jalpaiguri-Purnea border.

The percentage of cases placed on trial fell from 35 to 30·7 and that of successful prosecutions from 61 to 57. The percentage of persons convicted was 41 against 55 in 1934.

Results of trials were unsatisfactory in Balasore and Manbhum, where all the persons sent up were acquitted, in Shahabad and Singhbhum where 89 per cent were acquitted, in Purnea (71 per cent) and in Monghyr (70 per cent).

Dacoits were armed with guns in 5 cases and villagers offered resistance in 53 cases.

In Saran a chaukidar was severely assaulted and in Purnea a chaukidar was injured in the eyes while offering resistance to dacoits. In Darbhanga a villager was speared to death and in Bhagalpur an inmate of the house was killed.

In a case of Manbhum an inmate of the house was burnt to death by dacoits and in another the clothes of the complainant's father were soaked in Kerosene oil and the old man was held over a fire, and sustained severe burns. In Singhbhum the dacoits tortured the owner of the house to death with burning rags.

In 2 cases of Purnea, 2 of Monghyr and 1 of the Santal Parganas, the dacoits were severely handled by the villagers. In each of the Purnea cases one dacoit was captured and in the Santal Parganas a dacoit was killed by an arrow fired by one of the villagers.

In a case of Saran and in one of Darbhanga the police surprised gangs of dacoits in the act of committing dacoity. In the former one man was arrested at the spot and several others, with gun shot injuries, were

captured later and in the latter 5 were arrested at the spot. The sub-inspector had to use his revolver and wounded one man. Several constables and chaukidars were injured in this raid. In another case of Saran the police captured 7 dacoits proceeding, with others, by train to commit a dacoity and in Gaya and in Darbhanga parties of constables and chaukidars, while picketting suspects in affected areas, arrested a number of dacoits.

On one occasion the Gaya police, having received information that a gang was out to commit dacoity, watched the gang for 2 days and finally intercepted it in an orchard and arrested 18 men. In Champaran the local police, having organized a party of constables and rural police, intercepted a gang which consisted of Nepal criminals and 3 were arrested.

Officers of the Criminal Investigation Department assisted the local police in Gaya, Patna, Shahabad, Santal Parganas, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Saran, Champaran and Manbhum.

Robbery.

43. The number of true cases rose from 207 to 229 of which 49 were highway, 2 mail and 2 train robberies. There was a marked increase in Purnea, Santal Parganas, Darbhanga and Saran. Champaran showed a very satisfactory decrease.

A Marwari lady travelling on the East Indian Railway was robbed of jewellery worth about Rs. 4,000 between Hazaribagh Road and Gaya. A professional criminal was later arrested and most of the stolen property recovered. On the same railway a robber attempted to throttle a constable who however pulled the alarm chain and caused his arrest. Both cases ended in conviction.

47 per cent of the cases reported were sent up for trial, of which 68 per cent ended in conviction against 81 per cent in 1934.

Burglary.

44. True cases of burglary rose by 4·5 per cent from 15,208 in 1934 to 15,903. The increase was most marked in Saran (1,232 against 908), Darbhanga (818 against 679), Sambalpur (317 against 250), Santal Parganas (1,050 against 806) and on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway (96 against 53). In Saran the increase is said to be partly to the activities of local criminals and criminals from Gorakhpur and Champaran but the chief reason probably is suppression in the past and better reporting during the year following disciplinary action against certain officers. In Darbhanga, Jhijha Dusadhs have been active and severe floods contributed to the rise. In Sambalpur, the failure of crops is the main cause of the increase. Unemployment and bad economic conditions are responsible for the increase in the Santal Parganas, the 'No Police' tracts being chiefly affected.

Appreciable decreases were reported from Balasore (187 against 324), Cuttack (255 against 340) and Palamau (144 against 209) and were attributed generally to the successful prosecution of active criminals and effective surveillance.

7 per cent of the cases were attempts; in 25 per cent no property was stolen and in 19 per cent the value of property stolen was under Rs. 5.

The incidence per 10,000 of the population was 4·2. Of the cases reported 9·3 per cent were sent for trial and 8·1 per cent of the cases tried ended in conviction against 7·4 per cent in 1934. The percentage of conviction is the highest for many years.

Foot-prints helped to secure a conviction in one case of Puri. A case is pending in Monghyr in which foot-prints have been tendered as evidence.

Mischief by fire.

45. 332 true cases of mischief by fire were reported against 271 in 1934. Of these 64 were sent up for trial and 33 ended in conviction. This form of crime was particularly prevalent in Gaya, Shahabad and the Santal Parganas which accounted for 37 per cent of the cases.

Mischief to animals.

46. Of 166 true cases reported against 152, 68 were sent for trial and 54 ended in the conviction of 80 persons. The percentages of cases and persons convicted were respectively 79 and 25, compared with 71 and 43 in 1934.

Only 4 cases of flaying goats alive were reported and all ended in conviction.

Class IV.—Minor Offences against the person.

47. There were 275 true cases against 364 of 1934 and 314 of 1933.

Class V.—Minor offences against property.

48. The statement below shows the crime under class V by divisions :—

Serial no.	Crime.		1935.							1934.
			Patna.	Tirhut.	Bhagalpur.	Orissa.	Chota Nagpur.	Railway.	Total.	Total.
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
33	Theft	of cattle...	100	84	204	61	189	3	641	522
		ordinary ...	1,717	1,562	2,381	2,035	2,267	1,217	11,179	11,525
34	Criminal breach of trust.		102	89	193	100	78	21	583	518
35	Receiving stolen property.		192	177	236	120	149	27	901	865
36	Cheating ...		105	94	170	116	147	41	673	629
37	Criminal or house-trespass or lurking house-trespass or house breaking (excluding cases in serial 29).		249	267	562	207	658	1	1,944	2,124
38	Breaking closed receptacle.		13	29	37	4	4	4	91	112
	Total ..		2,478	2,302	3,783	2,643	3,492	1,314	16,012	16,295

Ordinary theft.

49. True cases of ordinary theft fell slightly from 11,525 in 1934 to 11,179. Substantial decreases were reported from Puri, Purnea, Cuttack and Manbhum and are ascribed in the first three districts to the successful prosecution of active criminals and to better economic conditions. No reason is given for the decrease in Manbhum.

Appreciable increases occurred in Saran, Sambalpur, Singhbhum and Ranchi and are attributed in the first two districts to better reporting and failure of crops and in Singhbhum and Ranchi to unemployment and scarcity.

Revolvers or pistols were stolen in 3 cases.

3,543 cases with 10,328 persons were tried. Of the cases tried 90·9 per cent ended in conviction against 93·4 per cent in 1934 and of the persons tried 48·8 per cent were convicted against 47·2 per cent in 1934.

Cattle theft.

50. Cattle thefts rose by 23 per cent to 641. 14 districts contributed to the increase which was most marked in the Santal Parganas, Champaran and Manbhum. The rise was due mainly to economic conditions and to better reporting. 396 cases were tried of which 93 per cent ended in conviction.

The Panha system still exists in some districts but chiefly in Shahabad.

Swindling.

51. 673 true cases of swindling were reported (of which 153 were professional) as against 629 last year. 858 accused were placed on trial in 292 cases and the percentage of persons and cases convicted were respectively 40 and 92 compared with 33 and 90 in 1934. 119 out of 142 professional swindlers tried were convicted.

Several cases came to light in which young low caste girls were represented as Rajputins and sold in marriage to Rajputs.

There were 4 cases of note doubling against one in 1934.

Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.

52. The following statement shows the crime in this class by divisions :—

Serial no.	Crime.	1935.							1934.
		Patna.	Tirhut.	Bhagalpur.	Orissa.	Chota Nagpur.	Railway.	Total.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
39	Offences against religion.	4	3	...	2	6	...	15	11
40	Public nuisances ...	1,405	349	1,159	911	2,476	49	6,349	4,713
41	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	1,037	789	1,029	458	1,566	174	5,053	5,173
42	Offences under Criminal Tribes Act, 1911.	82	106	116	7	46	1	358	297
	Total ..	2,528	1,247	2,304	1,378	4,094	224	11,775	10,194

Railway Crime.

53. True cognizable cases increased from 1,753 in 1934 to 1,855, the increase is mainly in classes III and V. There was an increase of 39 cases on the Bengal and North-Western Railway (from 476 to 515) and 74 cases on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway (from 645 to 719) while the East Indian Railway returns a decrease of 11 cases (from 632 to 621). The increases on the Bengal and North-Western Railway and the Bengal-Nagpur Railway are small and call for no comment.

Railway accidents.

54. Accidents accounted for 518 deaths against 456 in 1934. There were 146 cases of suicide and 6 cases of collisions resulting in injury to 7 persons.

Obstructions and derailments.

55. 54 cases of obstruction (13 on the Bengal and North-Western Railway, 26 on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and 15 on the East Indian Railway) were reported. 3 cases ended with the conviction of 6 persons.

Comparative figures.

56. The table below gives comparative figures for the three railways.

Railway.	Cognizable cases per mile.	Killed per mile.	Accident per mile.
East Indian Railway mileage 1057 ...	·59	·16	·52
Bengal-Nagpur Railway mileage 1361 ...	·53	·15	·22
Bengal and North-Western Railway mileage 1084.	·47	·12	·22

Suicides and accidental deaths.

57. There were 1,556 cases of suicide against 1,464 (since corrected) in 1934. 502 were men and 1,054 women and children. More than half of the cases occurred in the Orissa Division—the districts of Cuttack (481), Puri (144) and Balasore (115) alone contributing 47·5 per cent of the total.

14,325 deaths from accidents were reported of which 38 proved to be murders. In 5,340 accidents the victims were drowned. Of these 1,906 occurred in wells. Reports under section 133, Criminal Procedure Code were submitted in 1,007 of these cases. 4,773 deaths were due to snake bite, 567 to wild animals, 247 to collapse of buildings, 173 to colliery and factory accidents, 90 to motor accidents and 3,135 to other causes.

Reconviction.

58. 8,703 persons including 1,434 old offenders were convicted of offences against property.

707 persons were dealt with under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, 182 of whom were convicted for failing to comply with orders.

Sentences passed on old offenders were usually adequate.

Crime committed while on bail.

59. 7 burglars (2 in Patna and 1 each in Gaya, Darbhanga, Bhagalpur, Cuttack and Hazaribagh) while on bail committed similar offences. 5 were convicted and the cases against 2 are *subjudice.*

In Gaya a thief was convicted of burglary committed while on bail and in Darbhanga a thief on bail was convicted of another theft. All of them were convicted in the original and subsequent cases.

Bail was opposed by the police in all the cases except in the case of a juvenile convict of Hazaribagh.

40 persons absconded from bail, 4 from Police bail, 33 from Court bail, 3 from personal recognizance.

False cases.

60. The following statement shows action taken in respect of false cases :—

Heading.	1935.	1934.
1	2	3
(a) Cases declared maliciously false	1,376	1,478
(b) Number of cases under (a) declared false after trial ..	62	78
(c) Prosecutions ordered	424	389
(d) Cases ending in conviction	165	154
(e) Persons convicted	166	156
(f) Compensation awarded under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code.	39	45

The percentage of prosecutions to maliciously false cases rose from 26·3 in 1934 to 30·8 and varied from 100 per cent in Angul which had only one case to 11·1 per cent on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

The percentage of convictions to the number prosecuted was 38·9 against 39·5 in 1934.

Next to Angul and the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Manbhum had the highest percentage. But the Bengal-Nagpur Railway only took action in 2 out of 18 cases. So Manbhum's results are compared in the statement below with those of districts in which the number of false cases was highest :—

District.	Number of maliciously false cases.	Number in which complainant was		Percentage of column 4 to column 2.
		Prosecuted.	Convicted.	
1	2	3	4	5
Manbhum	28	11	8	28·5
Purnea	140	31	6	4·2
Shahabad	106	18	3	2·8
Santal Parganas	104	35	18	17·3
Monghyr	97	22	6	6·1
Bhagalpur	79	23	9	11·3
Saran	74	26	9	12·1

Results were poor in Shahabad, Purnea and Monghyr. No prosecution was instituted on the Bengal and North-Western Railway (9 false cases).

The percentage of cases in which compensation was awarded under section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code to cases declared false after trial rose from 57 in 1934 to 62·9. No use of this section was made in Angul, Sambalpur, Palamau, Dhanbad, Singhbhum and the Bengal and North-Western Railway.

113 persons were prosecuted for perjury. 73 were convicted, 20 were acquitted or discharged and 20 were under trial at the close of the year.

61. *Sessions trials.*—

Year.	Cases tried.	Persons tried.	Percentage of—	
			Cases convicted.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5
1934	633	2,066	68·4	56·8
1935	792	2,489	67·4	49·2

Of the 792 cases tried, 534 cases ended in conviction against 633 cases tried and 433 cases convicted in 1934. 656 cases (82·8) were of Bihar and the rest of Orissa, Chota Nagpur and the three railways. Convictions were high in Ranchi (92·3), Champaran (85·0), Puri and the East Indian Railway (80·0) each, moderate in Muzaffarpur (79·3), Sambalpur and Palamau (75·0) each, and poor in Dhanbad (40·0).

Of the 792 cases, 703 took 3 months or more to reach the Sessions Court from the date of the first information report.

Superintendents freely instructed the Public Prosecutors. 9 Superintendents attended the Sessions Courts.

Remands and delays in trials.

62. A statement for the last five years is given at page XXXIII of the Appendix.

The percentage of cases decided at the first three hearings was 47·3 against 55·8 in 1934 while 9·8 cases were remanded six or more times against 10·0 in 1934.

The percentage of cases remanded six or more times was high in Patna (20·9) and Purnea (18·5).

Preventive measures.

63. The following table shows action taken under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code during the year 1935 and comparative figures for 1934 :—

Divisions.	Section 144.		Section 145.		Section 106.		Section 107.	
	1934.	1935	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Patna	829	896	120	107	17	13	75	90
Tirhut	812	653	92	69	8	9	53	83
Bhagalpur	595	904	85	463	7	2	60	106
Orissa	39	53	89	90	2	5	42	24
Chota Nagpur ..	254	293	170	168	2	3	354	141
Railways	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2,530	2,802	556	897	36	32	584	444

Security cases (under sections 109, 110, Criminal Procedure Code only).

64. 756 proceedings (431 under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code and 325 under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code) were instituted during the year against 855 in 1934. In 538 cases (312 under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code and 226 under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code) the persons concerned were bound down. In 85 cases they were discharged. In 38 cases proceedings were dropped and 95 cases were pending at the close of the year.

Of the 1,352 persons against whom proceedings were instituted, 870 were ordered to furnish security.

There were no local trials in Darbhanga, Bhagalpur, Cuttack, Angul and Dhanbad and the percentage of such trials was low in Shahabad, Muzaffarpur and Singhbhum.

65. There were 901 absconders at the close of 1934. 287 fresh names were entered during the year. 15 surrendered, 186 were arrested and 134 were struck off the list or died leaving 853 persons at large at the close of the year. The districts which had a large number of absconders at the close of the year are Purnea (100), Patna (75), Saran (73) and Bhagalpur (72) but in Saran 22 absconders were arrested during the year as against only 11, 5 and 7 respectively in the other districts. On a percentage comparison Dhanbad with six arrests out of a total of eight heads the list, but Champaran with 24 effected more arrests than any other district; next comes Saran with 22 and Darbhanga third with 19.

Absconding offenders.

66. At the close of the year 21,228 persons (including those under the Criminal Tribes Act) were on the list. Of these 3,671 were in jail, 1,727 were untraced and 15,830 were under actual surveillance of whom 4,798 are persons registered under the Criminal Tribes Act.

Surveillance.

67. The system continues to yield good results. Twenty-nine arrests are directly attributed to recognition. Two instances are cited below. In Singhbhum, an accused who gave a false name was exposed by a constable who recognized him. A bad character loitering on the Mokamah Railway Station platform gave a false name when questioned but a constable recognised him. Subsequently he was bound down under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code.

Recognition of bad characters.

68. Arrests by picketing parties dropped from 562 in 1934 to 506. Excluding Champaran, Darbhanga, Ranchi and Patna, arrests in districts were few while in Angul there was no arrest. Of the 506 persons arrested, 356 were convicted and 15 were under trial at the close of the year. In Shahabad, Cuttack, Manbhum, the Bengal and North-Western Railway and the East Indian Railway all the persons arrested were convicted. Results were good in Champaran with 94 arrests and 84 convictions and Patna with 44 arrests and 38 convictions while it was poor in Darbhanga with 84 arrests and 43 convictions and Ranchi with 66 arrests and 20 convictions.

Picketing.

69. 2,938 officers and men were employed on town patrol duty. Burglaries in towns (including 157 attempts) increased from 2,255 in 1934 to 2,401. Saran contributed 107 to the increase where it is ascribed to the depredations of local gangs in Chapra town and better reporting. No other town shows such a marked increase.

Town patrols and street lighting.

563 persons were arrested by round parties of whom 318 were convicted—222 under the various sections of the Indian Penal Code and other acts and 96 under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. In Muzaffarpur town there were 58 arrests with 52 convictions, in Gaya 56 arrests with 44 convictions, in Patna 55 arrests with 38 convictions and in Bhagalpur 53 arrests with 35 convictions.

There were 17,965 street lamps at the close of the year against 17,300 at the close of 1934 but street lighting in most places is still reported to be inadequate.

70. In addition to the regular patrols on the Nepal Frontier, certain roads were regularly patrolled in Patna, Shahabad, Angul, Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Palamau and Manbhum. In addition temporary patrols of police and rural police patrolled certain roads in Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea, Santal Parganas, Dhanbad and Singhbhum as one of the counter measures against crime.

Road patrols.

The work of chaukidars possessing jagirs in Patna and Shahabad is still unsatisfactory.

V.—Criminal Investigation Department.

71. There was no change in the staff of the Criminal Investigation Department.

Staff.

72. The history sheets of 184 professional criminals were added and 207 eliminated, making a total of 4,353. 85 references involving 92 persons, mostly from Bengal, were dealt with. Out of 1,060 persons arrested and traced as old offenders by the Finger Print Bureau, the history sheets of 134 were on record in the Intelligence Bureau. The identity of several Barwars and Doms of the United Provinces was established. Additional previous convictions of 50 individuals were supplied to the Finger Print Bureau and in several cases the conviction of untraced criminals was secured. The ownership of a cycle, seized under suspicious circumstances, was established on information supplied by the Bureau. An important absconder wanted in Patna and Ranchi under sections 406 and 420, Indian Penal Code was traced and arrested in Calcutta by an Intelligence Bureau Officer.

Intelligence Bureau.

73. At the close of the year there were 6,758 registered members against 6,899 belonging to 11 tribes and 67 gangs. The decrease is due to the removal of a number of Domins of Shahabad and Pan females of Cuttack.

Criminal Tribes Section.

The gangs of Bachu Singh of Muzaffarpur and of Ram Kripal Singh of Hazaribagh were declared under the Act and two proposals were under consideration during the year under report.

389 registered members, but no Karwal, were convicted under the Criminal Tribes Act and 210, including 19 Karwals, were convicted either under the Indian Penal Code or bound down under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. The previous year's figures were 292, 4, 148 and 27 respectively.

Several Karwals were found in possession of Railway tarpaulins stolen from Railway stations and 5 were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment under section 411, Indian Penal Code. The tarpaulins are utilized as tents.

Sentences were on the whole adequate and, in the few cases where this was not so the District Magistrate's attention was drawn to the fact.

Inspectors of the Criminal Tribes Section of the Criminal Investigation Department examined the working of the Act in Purnea, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Shahabad, Dhanbad, Muzaffarpur, Patna and Palamau.

74. 111 questioned documents were received for examination against 89 in 1934. The Handwriting Expert gave evidence in 30 cases.

Questioned documents.

75. 197 prisoners, 488 manuscripts and 1,593 finger prints were photographed and, in addition, 133 miscellaneous photographs were taken and 59 half-tone blocks prepared. Fees received in private cases amounted to Rs. 4,300-1-0 an increase of about Rs. 750 over the previous year's figures.

Photo Bureau.

76. 5,718 slips were examined and 1,060 persons were identified as old offenders, members of criminal tribes or absconders.

Finger Print Bureau.

10,547 new slips were placed on record and 27,265 eliminated, reducing the total on record to 187,511.

Experts from the Bureau gave evidence in 434 cases of which 390 were private and opinions were furnished in 1,313 cases of which 1,249 were private. The fees received amounted to Rs. 28,728 and as the cost of maintaining the Bureau was approximately Rs. 21,500 it was more than self-supporting.

The three digit sub-classification of finger-print slips was completed during the year and indexing on the Roneo cabinet indexing system is in progress. Both are improvements of great value.

An Epidiascope, similar to the one used at New Scotland Yard, was installed in the Bureau. This machine will not only increase efficiency and reduce the time taken in the examination of finger-prints but will also eliminate, to a considerable extent, the necessity for photographic enlargements, thereby reducing expenditure.

Fraudulent Civil Suits.

77. 10 cases were reported during the year, of which 4 were enquired into. In one a complaint under section 419 and 182, Indian Penal Code, has been filed but the accused is evading arrest. In a second case an application under section 476, Criminal Procedure Code has been filed before the Munsif of Hazaribagh for sanctioning prosecution. One case was dropped after preliminary enquiry and the 4th remained pending at the close of the year. Under the rules no enquiry could be taken up in the remaining 6 cases.

Old cases.

In a Purnea case in which an application under section 476, Criminal Procedure Code was filed, the accused was convicted under section 209 and 210, Indian Penal Code and in another case that remained pending at the close of last year 4 accused persons are under trial at Gaya under sections 471, 210 and 209, Indian Penal Code.

Investigation Branch.

78. All six inspectors and one sub-inspector were employed throughout the year to assist the police of several districts in dealing with outbreaks of dacoity. 3 of the remaining 5 sub-inspectors were also utilised in this manner for considerable periods during the year, with the result that the department was unable to render adequate assistance in other specialised forms of crime such as swindling, coining, note forgery, etc. Requests for the services of officers had to be refused in more than one instance.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Motor Vehicles.

79. Though the total number of vehicles taxed fell from 7,747 in 1934 to 7,173, including 1,367 public vehicles as against 1,451 in the previous year, tax collections improved from Rs. 5,32,856-15-3 to Rs. 5,51,284-3-9.

The number of driving licenses issued was 5,289, of which 2,184 were issued to professional drivers, as against 3,465 and 2,028 respectively in the previous year.

Of 461 motor accidents reported, 91 ended fatally, as against 329 and 83 respectively in 1934.

There were 2,763 prosecutions under the Motor Vehicles Act, 129 under the Bihar and Orissa Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, and 272 under the Indian Penal Code as against 1,832, 155 and 215 respectively in the previous year.

Police Relief Fund.

80. Rs. 210 was paid to the dependents of a deceased officer.

Merits of officers.

81. Lieutenant-Colonel McDowell has left the following note :—

" My thanks are due to the Deputy Inspectors-General for their valuable co-operation and support and to Mr. Carter who has fulfilled the duties of the Assistant to the Inspector-General with marked efficiency. I select the following Superintendents for special mention :—

Messrs. Murray, Sinha, Creed, Johnston, Blewitt, Walker (Offg. Superintendent) and Hargreave (Offg. Superintendent) ".

The following officers have been selected by Superintendents and Deputy Inspectors-General :—

Assistant Superintendents.

Messrs. Varma, Russell and Banarji.

Deputy Superintendents.

Khan Bahadur Qazi Saiyid Muhammad Alimuddin, Babus Chandra Mohan Jha, Baleshvar Prashad, Bhim Nath Misra, Baidya Nath Mazumdar, Akhauri Raghunath Sahay, Rai Sahib Janki Singh, Babu Satish Chandra Chattarji, Rai Sahib Sachindra Kumar Sen Gupta, Sardar Bahadur Tiku Singh Thapa (Honorary) and Rai Sahib Gyanendra Nath Chattarji (Honorary).

Sergeants-major.

Messrs. Godfrey, Stapleton, Aibar Rai, Shepherd, Borton, Smedley, Greenough, Buffey, Ferneyhough and Toner.

Inspectors.

Rai Sahib Ram Newaz Singh, Muhammad Anis, B. N. Banarji, Brajendra Mohan Sinha (Offg.) (Patna), Naubat Prashad Singh, Yusuf Jan Khan (Gaya), Baleshvar Upadhya (Shahabad), Rai Sahib Ram Bilas Singh, Makund Sahay (Saran), Khan Sahib Fahim Khan (Muzaffarpur), Khan Sahib Azizul Haqq Akhtar (Bhagalpur), Rai Bahadur Ram Briksh Singh (Purnea), Sripati Nanda (Cuttack), Bhola Nath Pati (Balasore), Rai Sahib Sudarsan Mahanty (Puri), Nil Kantha Mahapatra (Angul), Khan Sahib Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Khair, Khan Sahib Abdul Jalil (Hazaribagh), Khan Sahib Muhammad Yakub Khan (Ranchi), Khan Sahib Saiyid Shah Rahmatullah (Palamau), Rai Sahib Manoranjan Roy (Singhbhum), Surendra Nath Palit (E. I. Ry.), F. C. Beckwith, Renupada Ghosh, Norendra Nath Mukharji, Ram Kedar Singh, Bhagwat Prashad, D. D. Mehta, B. N. Haldar and Durga Prashad (C. I. D.).

Sub-inspectors.

Jamuna Prashad Singh, Habibul Nabi, Choa Prashad Singh, Lal Bihari Lal, B. R. Swami, Rudra Bihari Saran, H. M. Sen Gupta, Kali Charan Singh (Patna), Ram Chiz Prashad (Shahabad), Muralidhar Prashad Sinha, Raja Balli Thakur, Bikrmajit Singh (Saran), Rameshwar Prashad Singh, Gora Chand Lal Das (Champaran), Pradosh Prasun Mitra (Muzaffarpur), Nagina Prashad (Darbhanga), Saukhi Singh (Bhagalpur), Aziz Ahmad Khan (Purnea), Anadi Nath Das (Cuttack), Suleman Khan (Balasore), Raj Kishore Mahapatra (Puri), S. M. Azam (Palamau), Gokulanand Patnaik (Singhbhum), Hokor Ray (B. N. Ry.), Budhi Nath (E. I. Ry.), Anil Kumar Sarkar, Ram Krishna Patnaik (C.I.D.).

Assistant sub-inspector.

Benode Bihari Jena (Puri).

Constable.

Bikau Singh (Patna), Haldhar Singh (Muzaffarpur).

Sowar.

Buluk Singh (M. M. P.).

PATNA :	C. T. BRETT,
The 30th June 1936.	*Offg. Inspector-General of Police.*

IMPERIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT A.

STATEMENT A.

Return of cognizable crime for the year 1935.

PART I.—RETURN OF CASES.

Serial no.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4+5−6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistakes of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	TRUE CASES. Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (columns 6+11+12+13).	Total magistrates' true cases.	Total magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (columns 14+15).	REMARKS. (Cases of death, lunacy during trial and charges abandoned, compromised, etc.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.																
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	120B(1)	Cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.*																
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the army and navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	7	48	...	55	1	14	6	23	4	7	34	...	...	34	...
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	..	...	2	2	...	...	2	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	..	...	1	8	5	9	..
6	489A to 489D	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	1	27	2	26	...	1	4	...	1	20	23	...	...	23	..
7	212, 216, 216A	Harbouring an offender	3	10	..	13	...	2	2	4	1	2	7	...	...	7	2
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B and 226.	Other offences against public justice ...	15	107	...	122	6	13	15	62	6	17	85	16	9	101	3
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	281	1,128	1	1,408	73	389	297	336	132	96	565	227	80	792	85
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	3	14	...	17	...	...	1	15	...	1	16	1	1	17	...
		Total	311	1,338	3	1,646	80	419	326	443	144	145	734	252	95	986	90
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*																
11	302, 303	Murder	91	386	...	477	12	4	71	93	83	162	338	...	...	338	15
12	307	Attempts at murder	8	40	...	48	3	6	8	9	10	12	31	...	...	31	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	48	237	...	285	7	47	46	121	32	31	184	...	...	184	1
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	17	142	...	159	8	32	27	47	23	22	92	2	..	94	...
15	377	Unnatural offence	4	30	...	34	1	6	3	16	...	8	24	...	...	24	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	12	157	...	169	...	24	10	39	7	86	132	...	...	132	3
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	11	211	1	221	...	54	14	100	7	36	144	...	...	144	10
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	174	1,353	6	1,521	12	261	148	330	109	245	690	237	76	927	416
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	7	34	...	41	6	12	2	9	3	5	17	...	...	17	4
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt	85	964	5	1,044	18	224	95	157	55	206	423	201	41	624	289
21	363 to 369 and 371 to 373 ...	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	37	227	..	264	14	94	33	66	29	21	116	35	7	151	7
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	3	27	...	30	4	6	3	5	1	10	16	8	3	24	1
22A	332, 353	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	14	98	...	112	3	22	14	46	13	12	71	45	13	116	2
23	354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	34	221	...	255	12	45	26	82	11	50	163	68	22	231	9
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	24	205	...	229	3	80	20	62	23	31	116	...	...	116	10
		Total	589	4,332	12	4,889	1[illegible]3	954	520	1,1[illegible]2	4[illegible]6	937	2,557	596	162	3,153	767

STATEMENT A—*contd.*

Return of cognizable crime for the year 1935.

PART I—RETURN OF CASES—*concld.*

Serial no.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4+5−6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistakes of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	TRUE CASES. Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (columns 6+11+12+13)	Total magistrates' true cases.	Total magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (columns 14+15).	REMARKS. (Cases of death, lunacy during trial, and charges abandoned compromised, etc.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property or against property only.*	...														
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	96	490	...	586	46	19	75	78	59	306	443	2	...	445	3
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery	32	333	...	365	50	69	20	73	34	118	225	4	...	229	1
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	34	438	...	472	59	80	41	27	31	227	285	47	6	332	7
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	15	164	2	177	8	38	15	37	14	59	112	54	17	166	6
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	345	17,172	433	17,084	525	326	761	1,287	196	13,968	15,884	19	9	15,903	21
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	523	18,597	435	18,685	688	532	913	1,502	334	14,678	16,949	126	32	17,075	38
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*															
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	19	203	3	219	16	61	24	26	13	24	66	144	19	210	55
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	8	86	2	92	1	23	5	23	2	32	59	6	1	65	6
		Total ...	27	289	5	311	17	84	29	49	15	56	125	150	20	275	61
...		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*															
33	379 to 382	Theft ... of cattle	54	791	5	840	27	104	65	367	29	239	640	1	...	641	9
		Theft ... ordinary	609	11,104	1,081	10,632	386	1,240	704	2,691	320	5,238	9,330	1,849	532	11,179	53
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	65	382	4	443	16	74	54	129	29	124	286	297	72	583	17
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	120	988	...	1,108	21	127	86	721	85	59	865	36	9	901	9
36	419, 420	Cheating	131	404	1	534	5	72	74	229	26	81	337	336	37	673	47
37	447, 448, 453 and 456 ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	56	592	5	643	17	131	41	160	49	165	379	1,565	339	1,944	80
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	1	93	11	83	1	1	4	6	...	71	88	3	...	91	...
		Total ...	1,036	14,354	1,107	14,283	473	1,749	1,028	4,303	538	5,977	11,925	4,087	989	16,012	215
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*															
39	295, 296, 297	Offences against religion	...	21	...	21	2	6	1	1	...	8	9	6	3	15	3
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, and section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	221	5,814	1	6,034	3	205	184	5,271	269	74	5,615	734	664	6,349	28
41	......	Consolidated figures for offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	56	1,019	1	1,074	7	86	69	683	38	173	895	4,158	3,786	5,053	18
42	Criminal Tribes Act, 1924 (VI of 1924).	All offences under the Act	43	395	...	438	3	26	37	317	10	29	356	2	2	358	16
		Total ...	320	7,249	2	7,567	15	323	291	6,272	317	284	6,875	4,900	4,455	11,775	65
		GRAND TOTAL ...	2,786	46,159	1,564	47,381	1,376	4,061	3,107	13,750	1,774	22,077	39,165	10,111	5,753	49,276	1,236

STATEMENT A—*contd.*

Return of cognizable crime for the year 1935.

PART II.—RETURN OF PERSONS CONCERNED IN CASES.

Serial no.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in magistrates' cases. Number arrested.	Persons concerned in magistrates' cases. Number convicted.	Persons concerned in magistrates' cases. Number acquitted or discharged.	Remarks. (Cases of death, lunacy during trial, charges abandoned, compromised, etc.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.														
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence ...	.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	120B(1)	Cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	...	4	...	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.*														
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the army and navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	6	79	11	2	54	38	16	...	18	...	...	...	...
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	16	8	8	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	...	9	7	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
7	212 and 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	8	13	...	1	17	11	6	...	2	...	...	...	1
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B and 226.	Other offences against public justice ...	17	181	19	1	148	106	42	6	27	40	25	15	3
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	1,744	7,202	861	182	4,987	2,527	2,460	75	2,082	1,469	499	970	834
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	6	17	...	...	23	23	...	1	...	1	1	...	...
		Total ...	1,781	7,507	898	187	5,234	2,709	2,525	83	2,131	1,526	533	993	838
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*														
11	302, 303	Murder	195	702	223	93	434	148	286	14	109	...	...	...	38
12	307	Attempts at murder	12	51	19	4	32	9	23	...	8	...	...	...	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	101	438	54	16	391	244	147	11	78	...	...	...	...
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	15	167	41	8	105	62	43	6	28	...	...	...	...
15	377	Unnatural offence	2	31	11	...	20	16	4	2	2	...	...	...	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	5	98	17	5	73	47	26	9	5	...	...	...	3
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	7	155	23	2	114	98	16	...	10	...	...	...	13
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335	Grievous hurt	357	2,178	263	31	1,093	579	514	22	241	679	207	472	907
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	4	28	9	3	15	10	5	...	1	...	...	...	4
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt	123	1,247	212	8	497	266	231	13	118	496	86	410	535
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372 and 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	88	457	95	25	341	141	200	5	59	98	15	83	25
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	6	36	9	...	28	16	12	...	3	17	5	12	2
22A	332, 353	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	9	218	23	7	142	76	66	2	50	97	31	66	5
23	354, 356, 357... ...	Criminal force to public servants or woman or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	30	196	21	1	167	106	61	4	25	110	28	82	12
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	19	179	36	1	125	65	60	3	26	...	...	...	10
		Total ...	973	6,181	1,056	204	3,577	1,883	1,694	91	763	1,497	372	1,125	1,554

STATEMENT A—*concld*

Return of cognizable crime for the year 1935.

PART II.—RETURN OF PERSONS CONCERNED IN CASES.

Serial no.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in magistrates' cases.			Remarks. (Cases of death, lunacy during trial, and charges abandoned, compromised, etc.)
												Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property or against property only.*													
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	433	1,725	449	382	1,023	426	597	26	284	8	...	8	20
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery	45	299	85	10	233	118	115	2	14	8	...	8	2
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	29	324	67	29	193	62	131	...	49	120	18	102	15
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	17	132	15	...	111	58	53	...	13	91	30	61	10
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	280	3,105	296	122	2,554	1,803	751	34	363	25	10	15	50
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	848	5,585	912	543	4,114	2,467	1,647	62	767	252	58	194	97
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*													
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	30	408	99	...	153	59	94	...	40	330	41	289	146
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life...	6	64	14	1	37	28	9	...	9	10	3	7	9
		Total ...	36	472	113	1	190	87	103	...	49	340	44	296	155
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*													
33	379 to 382	Theft ... of cattle	49	763	34	2	680	490	190	13	85	...	...	...	11
		Theft ... ordinary	582	5,909	590	81	5,049	3,547	1,502	74	670	5,279	1,494	3,785	101
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	39	268	20	2	222	154	68	24	42	353	75	278	21
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	146	1,504	67	24	1,428	1,023	405	13	112	29	6	23	19
36	419, 420	Cheating	115	481	48	11	424	308	116	20	62	475	50	425	51
37	447, 448 and 453 and 456...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	112	669	109	4	421	238	183	3	55	3,727	647	3,080	192
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	2	10	5	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,045	9,604	873	124	8,231	5,767	2,464	147	1,026	9,863	2,272	7,591	395
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*													
39	295, 296, 297	Offences against religion	...	26	12	...	4	4	...	...	4	16	4	12	6
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, and Section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	180	6,112	55	7	6,002	5,625	377	1	202	821	748	73	26
41	....	Consolidated figures for offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	87	1,960	87	20	1,727	1,520	207	9	152	4,725	4,299	426	61
42	Criminal Tribes Act (VI of 1924)	All offences under this Act ...	21	417	3	6	388	367	21	42	24	15	15	...	17
		Total ...	288	8,515	157	33	8,121	7,516	605	52	382	5,577	5,066	511	110
		GRAND TOTAL ...	4,971	37,864	4,009	1,092	29,467	20,429	9,038	435	5,118	19,055	8,345	10,710	3,149

STATEMENT B.

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1935.

PART I.—RETURN OF CASES.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (cols. 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in— Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.	Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	120 B(1), 120 B(2)	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c., &c.*											
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State	...	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 255A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice	156	1,625	1,781	30	126	338	1,136	151	...	...	...
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants ...	4	34	38	2	2	11	13	10	...	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	101	575	676	80	32	230	254	80	...	...	3
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	16	56	72	5	9	24	23	11	...	...	1
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	13	62	75	...	1	16	48	10	...	...	...
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks	...	7	7	1	...	2	4	...	...	...	...
10	149, 153A to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	70	880	950	3	18	77	810	42	...	...	...
		Total ...	360	3,242	3,602	123	188	698	2,289	304	...	...	4
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the person.*											
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	1	8	9	3	1	4	1	...	...	...	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12a	376	Rape by the husband	2	4	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	3	12	15	9	1	4	1	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT B—*contd.*

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1935.

PART I.—RETURN OF CASES—*concld.*

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (cols. 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in— Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.	Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Class III.—Serious offences against the property.											
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	35	246	281	136	9	83	21	32	...	...	1
		Total ...	35	246	281	136	9	83	21	32	...	...	1
		Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.											
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	159	159	94	46	7	6	6	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force	371	6,458	6,829	3,801	1,682	713	284	349	...	...	4
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	1	9	10	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	945	13,252	14,197	4,792	5,421	2,050	1,043	911	...	...	8
18	374	Compulsory labour	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,317	19,879	21,196	8,667	7,149	2,776	1,338	1,266	...	...	12
		Class V.—Minor offences against property.											
19	417, 418 ...	Cheating	44	404	448	203	107	91	23	24	...	...	...
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	20	257	277	89	81	62	29	16	...	...	...
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	401	4,865	5,266	2,521	1,447	578	312	408	...	...	3
		Total ...	465	5,526	5,991	2,813	1,635	731	364	448	...	...	3
		Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.											
22	295A, 298 ...	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage	148	1,942	2,090	779	646	437	100	128	...	...	...
25	500 to 503 ...	Defamation	28	438	466	262	96	64	27	17	...	...	...
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance ...	85	1,751	1,836	979	479	184	119	75	...	...	...
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	16	381	397	7	23	59	281	27	...	...	...
28	294A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter VIII(A), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction, section 106, C. P. C.	...	32	32	1	...	...	31	...	...	...	...
		Ditto ditto section 107, C. P. C.	58	386	444	56	84	193	72	39	...	...	2
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	110	1,045	1,155	25	61	337	644	88	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property ...	102	795	897	142	85	153	361	156	...	...	...
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children ...	62	698	760	52	274	262	110	62	...	...	...
		Total ...	609	7,470	8,079	2,304	1,749	1,689	1,745	592	...	...	2
		Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the police.	2,465	40,552	43,017	3,767	4,614	3,178	28,171	3,287	...	...	3
		Total ...	2,465	40,552	43,017	3,767	4,614	3,178	28,171	3,287	...	...	3
		GRAND TOTAL ...	5,254	76,928	82,182	17,819	15,345	9,159	33,930	5,929	...	...	25

STATEMENT B—*contd.*

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1935.

PART II.—RETURN OF PERSONS CONCERNED IN CASES

Serial no.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.	PERSONS AGAINST WHOM PROCESS ISSUED.		Persons not arrested because absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	PERSONS TRIED.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	REMARKS.		
				On complaint.	On magistrate's own motion or information from the police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offence.	Persons who died, escaped or who were transferred before appearance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(*a*)	14(*b*)	14(*c*)
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	120B(1) and 120B(2) ...	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, etc., etc.*													
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State	—	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice	216	1,966	699	61	2,820	161	717	1,615	...	242	85	...	...
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants	5	32	17	2	52	3	21	18	...	10	...	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	102	609	145	11	845	63	334	340	...	95	13	...	...
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	21	65	16	5	97	17	39	30	...	9	2	...	...
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	11	29	21	...	61	...	8	45	...	8	...	...	...
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade marks ...	...	26	...	...	26	1	8	14	...	3	...	...	...
10	149, 153A to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	143	1,593	2,116	45	3,807	22	341	3,290	...	128	26	...	...
		Total ...	498	4,321	3,014	124	7,709	267	1,468	5,353	...	495	126	...	...
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against person.*													
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage...	1	4	3	...	8	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12*a*	376	Rape by the husband	2	1	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	3	5	3	...	11	4	6	1	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against the property.*													
13	384 to 389	Extortion	48	261	12	11	310	9	198	51	...	46	6	...	...
		Total ...	48	261	12	11	310	9	198	51	...	46	6	...	...

STATEMENT B—*concld.*

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1935.

PART II.—RETURN OF PERSONS CONCERNED IN CASES—*concld.*

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued: On complaint.	Persons against whom process issued: On magistrate's own motion or information from the police.	Persons not arrested because absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried: Acquitted or discharged.	Persons tried: Convicted.	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks: Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Remarks: Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offence.	Remarks: Persons who died, escaped or who were transferred before appearance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (*a*)	14 (*b*)	14 (*c*)
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*													
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	173	...	...	173	128	28	15	...	2	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force	410	5,237	3	142	5,508	1,648	1,298	540	...	333	1,689	...	...
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	78	1,215	...	...	1,293	678	418	130	...	66	1	...	...
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	1,564	18,684	10	540	19,718	6,180	4,500	2,163	...	1,400	5,475	...	...
18	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2,052	25,309	15	682	26,694	8,634	6,246	2,848	...	1,801	7,165	...	...
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*													
19	417, 418	Cheating	33	345	...	4	374	77	158	45	...	25	69	...	...
20	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	29	336	...	1	364	108	102	42	...	12	100	...	...
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	748	5,666	2	176	6,240	1,520	1,549	636	...	663	1,872	...	...
		Total ...	810	6,347	2	181	6,978	1,705	1,809	723	...	700	2,041	...	...
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*													
22	295A, 298	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	33	332	...	12	353	9	107	29	...	15	193	...	...
24	493 to 498... ...	Offences relating to marriage	242	2,306	2	56	2,494	859	850	158	...	165	462	...	...
25	500 to 502	Defamation	41	345	...	...	386	74	138	36	...	51	87	...	...
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance ...	111	1,414	...	19	1,506	515	418	183	...	77	313	..	...
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	40	528	102	8	662	17	158	442	...	33	12	...	...
28	294A	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction, section 106, C. P. C.	...	46	138	...	184	...	31	153	...	...	...	...	...
		Ditto ditto section 107, C. P. C.	193	1,588	655	6	2,430	368	1,146	404	...	257	255	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	242	1,207	749	41	2,157	253	402	1,240	...	156	106	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property ...	529	3,240	1,170	90	4,849	361	1,627	2,077	...	659	125		...
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children ...	95	653	73	8	813	254	286	128	...	48	97	...	...
		Total ...	1,526	11,659	2,889	240	15,834	2,710	5,163	4,850	...	1,461	1,650	...	...
		Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the police.	1,992	37,021	6,976	1,663	44,326	3,440	4,072	31,921	...	1,976	2,917	...	...
		Total ...	1,992	37,021	6,976	1,663	44,326	3,440	4,072	31,921	...	1,976	2,917	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	6,929	84,926	12,911	2,901	1,01,865	16,769	18,962	45,750	...	6,479	13,905	...	...

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered, 1935.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(A) Cognizable.				Rs.	Rs.		
1. Theft ... (a) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	10,781	2,182	20·2	10,12,753	44,260	4·3	
1. Theft ... (b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	968	798	82·4	59,938	26,677	44·5	
1. Theft ... (c) Other thefts ...	10,031	3,472	34·5	3,80,000	68,896	18·1	
2. Robbery (a) Dacoity ...	396	76	19·1	1,37,005	9,154	6·6	
2. Robbery (b) Other robbery	221	49	22·1	18,462	5,549	30·0	
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	341	55	16·1	44,765	3,993	8·9	
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	26	5	19·2	6,405	514	8·0	
Total ...	22,764	6,637	29·1	16,59,328	1,59,043	9·5	
(B) Non-cognizable.							
5. Extortion	83	5	6·0	1,188	69	5·8	
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	88	13	14·7	1,944	609	31·3	
Total ...	171	18	10.5	3,132	678	21·6	

STATEMENT D.

STATEMENT D.

Showing sanctioned strength and cost of Police for 1935.

Province.	Commissioner's division.	Serial number.	District.	Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of inspectors.	Number of sergeants major.	Number of sub-inspectors.	Number of sergeants.	Number of assistant sub-inspectors.	Number of havildar. Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Number of constables. Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Bihar.	Patna ...	1	Patna	1	2	...	...	6	4	73	3	53	92	...	...	1,333	...	...	1,5[illegible]
		2	Gaya ...	...	1	...	...	7	1	60	1	55	34	...	...	687	...	...	8[illegible]
		3	Shahabad ...	...	1	...	...	5	1	61	1	51	27	...	...	593	...	...	7[illegible]
			Total ...	1	4	...	...	18	6	194	5	159	153	...	...	2,613	...	...	3,1[illegible]
	Tirhut ...	4	Saran	...	1	...	...	6	1	53	2	47	29	...	...	585	...	...	7[illegible]
		5	Champaran ...	...	1	...	...	4	1	39	...	35	16	...	...	374	...	...	4[illegible]
		6	Muzaffarpur ...	1	1	...	...	5	1	44	...	38	24	...	...	493	...	...	6[illegible]
		7	Darbhanga ...	...	1	...	...	6	1	43	...	42	25	...	...	511	...		6[illegible]
			Total ...	1	4	...	...	21	4	179	2	162	94	...	...	1,963	...	...	2,4[illegible]
	Bhagalpur	8	Monghyr ..	...	1	...	...	6	1	50	2	40	24	...	...	542	...	...	6[illegible]
		9	Bhagalpur ...	...	1	...	...	6	1	54	...	44	22	...	...	483	...	...	61[illegible]
		10	Purnea ...	...	1	...	...	6	1	71	1	55	29	...	...	646	...	...	81[illegible]
		11	Santal Parganas ...	...	1	...	...	8	1	42	...	31	17	...	...	406	...	...	50[illegible]
			Total ...	...	4	...	...	26	4	217	3	170	92	...	...	2,077	...	..	2,5[illegible]
Orissa.	Orissa ...	12	Cuttack ...	1	1	...	...	5	1	46	1	41	25	...	...	501	...	...	6[illegible]
		13	Balasore ...	...	1	...	...	4	1	30	...	27	17	...	...	325	...	...	40[illegible]
		14	Puri	...	1	...	...	5	1	37	...	32	24	...	...	431	...	...	53[illegible]
		15	Angul	...	1	...	...	3	1	12	...	13	10	...	...	179	...	...	21[illegible]
		16	Sambalpur ...	...	1	...	...	4	1	37	...	32	17	..	...	360	...	...	45[illegible]
			Total ...	1	5	...	...	21	5	162	1	145	93	...	...	1,796	...	...	2,22[illegible]
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	17	Hazaribagh ...	...	1	...	...	8	1	62	...	51	20	...	...	509	...	...	65[illegible]
		18	Ranchi ...	...	1	...	...	7	1	56	1	44	27	...	...	506	...	...	64[illegible]
		19	Palamau ...	...	1	...	...	4	1	36	...	31	9	...	...	292	...	...	37[illegible]
		20	Manbhum { Sadr ...	...	1	...	...	4	1	36	...	29	14	...	...	304	...	...	38[illegible]
			Manbhum { Dhanbad	...	1	...	...	3	1	31	1	28	20	...	..	342	...		42[illegible]
		21	Singhbhum ...	...	2	...	...	4	2	26	2	23	25	...	...	407	...	...	491
			Total ...	...	7	...	...	30	7	247	4	206	115	...	...	2,360	...	...	2,97[illegible]
		22	Criminal Insvestigation Department.	1	2	...	...	26	...	53	.	31	...	...	...	48	...	...	161
		23	Inspector-General's office.	1	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	29	...	...	38
			Total ...	2	3	...	...	26	...	58	...	33	...	...	...	77	...	...	199
			Total of regular police.	5	27	...	...	142	26	1,057	15	875	547	...	...	10,886	...	...	13,580
		24	Police Training College, Hazaribagh.	...	1	...	...	6	1	2	...	...	3	...	...	11	...	...	24
		25	Constables' Training School, Nathnagar.	...	...	...	...	...		17	...	...	22	...	...	10	...	...	51
			Total ...	...	1	...	...	6	3	19	...	...	25	...	...	21	...	...	75
		26	Bengal and North-Western Railway Police.	...	...	...	...	3	...	22	...	14	9	...	...	168	...	...	216
		27	Bengal-Nagpur Railway Police.	...	1	...	...	5	...	24	1	26	8	...	...	174	...	...	239
		28	East Indian Railway Police.	...	1	...	...	4	...	35	1	34	9	...	...	210	...	...	294
			Total ...	...	2	...	...	12	...	81	2	74	26	...	...	552	...	...	749
			Range reserve.																
		29	Northern range ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	12	...	...	179	...	...	196
		30	Central range	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	8	...	...	119	...	...	130
			Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	20	...	...	298	...	...	326
			Grand Total ...	5	30	27	29	160	31 (c)	1,163	17	949 (d)	618 (d)	...	...	11,757	...	...	*14,78[illegible]

Serial number.	District.	Total cost payable from Imperial and provincial revenues.	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and provincial revenues.	Grand total cost (columns 21 and 22).	Area of district, in square miles.	Population of district.	Urban population of district.	Number of police-stations.	Number of outposts.	Proportion of police To area.	Proportion of police To population.	Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the police force.
3	4	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
1	Patna	...	...	...	2,068	1,846,474	281,937	30	41	1—1·3	1—1,180	3,309	2—1
2	Gaya	...	...	...	4,714	2,388,462	135,993	36	16	1—5·5	1—2,826	2,557	3—1
3	Shahabad	...	...	...	4,372	1,993,489	117,630	30	10	1—5·9	1—2,697	3,378	5—1
	Total	...	...	...	11,154	6,228 425	535,560	96	67	1—3·5	1—1,978	9,244	3—1
4	Saran	...	...	...	2,683	2,486,468	70,475	28	14	1—3·7	1—3,439	2,542	4—1
5	Champaran	...	...	...	3,531	2,145,687	45,486	20	6	1—7·5	1—4,575	1,555	3—1
6	Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	3,036	2,941,025	82,241	23	13	1—5·0	1—4,861	2,159	4—1
7	Darbhanga	..	...	...	3,348	3,166,094	104,823	22	13	1—5·3	1—5,041	1,896	3—1
	Total	...	...	...	12,598	10,739,274	303,025	93	46	1—5·1	1—4,428	8,152	3—1
8	Monghyr	...	...	...	3,927	2,287,154	126,008	21	10	1—5·9	1—3,439	3,025	5—1
9	Bhagalpur	...	...	...	4,226	2,,234,632	89,080	25	7	1—6·9	1—3,663	3,199	5—1
10	Purnea	...	...	...	4,972	2,186,513	46,223	29	8	1—6·1	1—2,702	2,335	3—1
11	Santal Parganas	...	...	...	5,458	2,051,472	52,221	17	4	1—10·8	1—4,062	2,479	5—1
	Total	...		...	18,583	8,759,801	313,532	92	29	1—7·1	1—3,383	11,038	4—1
12	Cuttack	. .	...	...	3,654	2,176,707	88,556	25	7	1—5·8	1—3,510	1,478	2—1
13	Balasore	...	...	...	2,055	990,600	36,126	16	2	1—5·0	1—2,451	1,096	3—1
14	Puri	...	...	...	2,492	1,035,154	37,568	20	3	1—4·7	1—1,953	1,043	2—1
15	Angul	...	...	...	1,681	222,736	......	9	1	1—7·7	1—1,021	229	1—1
16	Sambalpur	...	...	...	3,824	880,945	29,179	22	3	1—8·4	1—1,953	1,202	3—1
	Total	...	...	...	13,706	5,306,142	191,429	92	16	1—6·1	1—2,386	5,048	2—1
17	Hazaribagh	...	...	..	7,021	1,517,357	50,857	31	6	1—10·7	1—2,330	1,436	2—1
18	Ranchi	...	...	...	7,102	1,567,149	64,581	31	8	1—11·0	1—2,441	1,715	3—1
19	Palamau	...	...	...	4,916	818,736	24,025	20	1	1—13·1	1—2,195	629	2—1
20	Manbhum Sadr	...	...	...	3,308	1,289,798	40,037	21	5	1—8·5	1—3,324	1,248	3—1
	Manbhum Dhanbad	...	...	...	787	521,092	16,356	10	7	1—1·8	1—1,223	2,556	6—1
21	Singhbhum	...	...	...	3,879	929,802	114,435	11	7	1—7·9	1—1,901	1,224	3—1
	Total	...	...	...	27,013	6,643,934	310,291	124	34	1—9·0	1—2,237	8,808	3—1
22	Criminal Insvestigation Department.	...	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	...	......	...	...
23	Inspector-General's office.	...	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	...	......	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	...	......	...	...
	Total of regular police.	...	...	...	83,054	37,677,576	1,653,837	497	192	1—6·1	1—2,781	...	...
24	Police Training College, Hazaribagh.	...	...	...	......	......	......	...	.	...	......	...	...
25	Constables' Training School, Nathnagar.	...	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	...	......	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	...	......	...	...
26	Bengal and North-Western Railway Police.	...	...	...	1,084	......	......	9	...	...	......	567	3—1
27	Bengal-Nagpur Railway Police.	...	...	...	1,361	......	......	13	...	...	......	752	3—1
28	East Indian Railway Police.	...	...	...	1,057	......	......	17	...	...	......	665	2—1
	Total	...	...	...	3,502	......	......	39	...	...	......	1,984	3—1
29	Northern range	...	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	...	......	...	...
30	Central range	...	...	=	......	......	......	...	...	...	......	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	......	......	...	...	...	......	...	...
	Grand Total	82,36,342 (a)	... (b)	82,36,342	83,054 sq. miles.	37,677,576	1,653,837	536	192	1—5·6	1—2,563	44,274	3—1

* Includes 27 Assistant and 29 Deputy Superintendents shown in columns 7 and 8.

The figures in column 20 against "total" do not tally with those shown in columns 3 and 4 of statement E which excludes superior officers.

(a) Revised estimate for the financial year excluding cost of military police for which see Statement D(1).

(b) Under the terms of letter no. 819-E.—22, dated the 3rd May 1923, from the Government of India, Railway Board, the Railway companies will pay to the local Government a fixed contribution towards the cost of crime and order Police which will be adjusted as receipt in the police budget, hence the column is blank.

(c) Inspectors of the [illegible] branch are designated as sergeants-major.

(d) Writer head constables are now [illegible] and illiterate head constables as havildars.

STATEMENT D (1)

Showing the strength and cost of the military police in the year 1935.

Unit.	District.	Sanctioned strength of police force paid from provincial revenues.							Cost of police.			Vacancies on the 31st December.		Remarks.
		Number of Commandants.	Number of Assistant Commandants.	Number of subadars and jamadars.	Number of dafadars, havildars and naiks.	Number of sipahis (including buglers).	Total.	Total number mounted (columns 5 to 7).	Total pay of all ranks.	All other expenditure.	Total cost.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers and men.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
									Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
"A" Company	Bhagalpur...	...	...	2	13(b)	97	112	...	34,582 5 0	11,502 4 3	46,084 9 3	...	...	
"B & C" Companies.	Ranchi ...	...	1(a)	4	25(b)	193	223	...	70,316 0 0	31,360 15 11	1,01,676 15 11	...	5	
Mounted military police.	Shahabad...	...	...	7(c)	12	125	144	...	51,501 15 0	74,811 2 9	1,26,313 1 9	1	5	
	Total ...	...	1	13	50	415	479	...	1,56,400 4 0	1,17,674 6 11	2,74,074 10 11	1	10	

(a) Second-in-command.

(b) Including one Armourer-Havildar.

(c) Including one Resaidar.

STATEMENT E.

STATEMENT E.

Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force for the year 1935.

Range.	District.	Total strength. Sanctioned. Officers.	Total strength. Sanctioned. Men.	Total strength. Actual. Officers.	Total strength. Actual. Men.	Armament on the Force. Number of rifles.	Armament on the Force. Number of smooth-bores.	Armament on the Force. Number of revolvers.	Punishments. Dismissed. Officers.	Punishments. Dismissed. Men.	Punishments. Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal. Officers.	Punishments. Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal. Men.	Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court. Under Police Act. Officers.	Under Police Act. Men.	Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code. Officers.	Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code. Men.	Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code. Officers.	Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code. Men.	Other offences. Officers.	Other offences. Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Central	Patna	86	1,478	79	1,473	...	283	11	...	8	3	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]
Central	Gaya	69	776	67	760	...	208	3	1	5	4	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central	Shahabad	68	671	66	669	...	193	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	223	2,925	212	2,902	...	684	17	1	17	7	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	[illegible]
Northern	Saran	62	661	61	659	...	206	4	...	3	9	14	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Northern	Champaran	44	425	44	423	...	147	2	...	1	8	14	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Northern	Muzaffarpur	50	555	49	551	...	165	3	...	...	5	10	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern	Darbhanga	50	578	48	573	...	172	4	...	4	1	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern	Total	206	2,219	202	2,206	...	690	13	...	8	23	49	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1
Northern	Monghyr	59	606	55	598	...	216	4	...	3	12	20	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern	Bhagalpur	61	549	57	548	...	207	2	...	6	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]
Northern	Purnea	79	730	72	725	...	325	3	1	15	22	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central ...	Santal Parganas	51	454	47	448	...	176	2	...	3	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	250	2,339	231	2,319		924	11	1	27	36	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]
Southern	Cuttack	53	567	50	563	...	183	3	...	3	4	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern	Balasore	35	369	33	363	...	146	2	...	1	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern	Puri	43	487	42	480	...	152	2	...	3	2	14	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Southern	Angul	16	202	16	202	...	132	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern	Sambalpur	42	409	37	406	..	167	2	1	4	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	189	2.034	178	2,014	...	780	10	1	12	10	61	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	4
Central ...	Hazaribagh	71	580	60	574	...	169	2	1	5	2	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]
Southern...	Ranchi	65	577	63	570	...	190	3	1	3	4	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Central ...	Palamau	41	332	40	332	...	134	2	...	...	4	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern	Manbhum Sadr	41	347	41	345	...	109	2	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...
Southern	Manbhum Dhanbad	36	390	36	389	...	104	5	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern	Singhbhum	34	455	34	446	...	107	4	...	...	2	24	..	1	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Total	288	2,681	274	2,656	...	813	18	2	9	15	72	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	[illegible]
	C. I. D.	79	79	78	79	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Inspector-General's orderly staff	5	31	5	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	84	110	83	110	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central...	Police Training College, Hazaribagh.	9	14	9	14	...	60	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern	Constables' Training School, Nathnagar.	19	32	19	31	...	536	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	28	46	28	45	...	596	7	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern	Bengal and North-Western Railway.	25	191	24	185	...	...	1	...	1	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern	Bengal-Nagpur Railway	30	208	28	203	...	...	1	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Central ...	East Indian Railway	40	253	36	248	...	...	1	...	1	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	95	652	83	636	...	..	3	1	4	5	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Range Reserve:— Northern Range ...	5	191	5	190	...	162	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Central Range ...	3	127	3	127	...	108	3	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Total	8	318	8	31·7	...	270	8	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Grand total	1,371 (a)	13,324	1,304	13,205	... (b)	4,757 (c)	127 (d)	6	77	97 (e)	373 (e)	...	6	...	...	...	4	...	[illegible]

District.	Rewards. Rewarded during the year. By promotion.	Rewards. By khilats, presents, good conduct stripes or money rewards.	Education. Number of police who can read and write. Officers.	Education. Men.	Number of Constables. Under 3 years' service.	Of 3 years and under 7 years.	Of 7 years and under 10 years.	Of 10 years and under 15 years.	Of 15 years and under 20 years.	Of 20 years and over.	Number who have left the force during the year. On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Percentage on total actual strength of— Admission into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.
2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Patna	...	516	79	1,471	186	232	199	252	219	242	42	3	8	2	...	8	26·4	1·0	·5
Gaya	...	508	67	700	99	69	107	52	157	192	26	1	6	5	...	2	24·5	1·3	·2
Shahabad	...	143	77	669	76	45	46	65	149	211	10	2	4	...	...	4	15·9	·3	·5
Total	...	1,167	223	2,840	361	346	352	369	525	645	78	6	18	7	...	14	23·4	·9	·4
Saran	...	383	61	576	98	80	57	69	121	158	15	2	3	...	2	3	17·0	·9	·4
Champaran	...	244	43	400	63	75	26	41	69	99	14	2	1	3	...	3	27·6	1·1	·6
Muzaffarpur	...	43	49	541	57	74	50	47	119	146	10	...	...	...	...	2	13·0	·6	·3
Darbhanga	...	195	48	532	62	88	41	37	112	169	18	1	4	1	...	2	20·4	·2	·3
Total	...	865	201	2,049	280	317	174	194	421	572	57	5	8	4	2	10	18·9	·7	·4
Monghyr	...	382	55	517	92	75	39	78	122	135	16	1	3	6	...	3	24·6	·7	·4
Bhagalpur	...	299	57	65	75	82	57	48	103	118	11	...	6	1	...	5	16·5	·8	·8
Purnea	...	191	72	721	135	148	104	110	77	67	20	3	16	12	...	2	32·1	1·0	·2
Santal Parganas	...	149	47	445	71	89	37	36	89	79	23	3	3	18	1	3	24·2	·8	·6
Total	...	1,021	231	1,748	373	394	237	272	391	399	70	7	28	37	1	13	24·9	·9	·5
Cuttack	...	138	50	556	88	105	59	65	94	88	11	2	3	16	...	5	29·2	·8	·8
Balasore	...	55	33	363	82	67	41	39	49	43	15	1	1	...	...	2	11·8	1·2	·5
Puri	...	...	42	137	65	71	29	35	120	110	10	1	3	18	...	9	35.6	1·7	1·7
Angul	...	41	16	190	33	42	22	24	20	38	9	...	1	...	...	2	40·3	1·1	·9
Sambalpur	...	151	82	350	68	60	88	45	62	37	14	...	5	20	...	6	28·4	·6	1·3
Total	...	385	223	1,596	336	345	239	208	345	316	59	4	13	54	...	24	28·5	1·2	1·0
Hazaribagh	...	283	60	574	110	76	29	89	72	130	22	2	6	6	...	5	29·1	·9	·7
Ranchi	...	164	62	315	43	93	69	59	97	121	8	...	4	16	...	4	19·1	·3	·6
Palamau	...	84	40	332	44	25	28	67	68	60	12	1	..	1	...	2	34·1	·6	·5
Manbhum Sadr	...	104	41	343	51	38	41	57	49	67	10	1	...	...	...	3	37·0	1·1	·7
Manbhum Dhanbad	...	263	48	367	45	43	99	68	47	39	3	2	1	12	...	4	39·2	1·8	·9
Singhbhum	...	293	34	366	48	61	75	85	81	55	11	...	...	2	...	2	27·7	1·0	·4
Total	...	1.191	285	2,297	341	336	341	425	414	472	66	6	11	37	...	20	29·8	·9	·6
C. I. D.	...	33	78	79	5	3	4	16	6	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	·6	·006	...
Inspector-General's orderly staff	...	...	5	31	2	7	4	10	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	33	83	110	7	10	8	36	8	18	1	...	...	...	...	9	·5	·005	...
Police Training College, Hazaribagh.	...	...	9	14	...	1	1	3	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Constables' Training School, Nathnagar.	...	...	19	31	2	3	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	27·4	·3	2·0
Total	...	...	28	45	2	4	2	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	26·9	·3	1·2
Bengal and North-Western Railway.	...	70	24	175	...	12	16	37	42	55	4	...	1	...	...	1	9·5	·3	·9
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	...	62	28	200	13	28	28	27	36	32	2	...	3	1	...	3	17·7	·5	1·3
East Indian Railway	...	49	36	246	28	32	24	19	48	58	9	1	1	...	...	1	13·3	·1	3
Total	...	181	88	621	41	72	68	83	126	145	15	1	5	1	...	5	13·6	·3	·6
Range Reserve:— Northern Range	...	...	5	190	52	57	59	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·6	·6	...
Central Range	...	11	3	97	20	44	43	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·0	·3	...
Total	...	11	8	287	72	101	102	19	3		...	...	...	...	...	...	8·6	·5	...
Grand total	...	4,854	1,370	11,593	1,813	1,925	1,523	1,599	2,236	2,573	346	29	83	140	3	87	26·1	·9	·5

(a) Excluding 91 superior officers shown in columns 5, 6, 7 and 8 of statement D.
(b) 482 rifles, in the possession of the Military Police companies, vide column 7 and 8 of the armament statement have not been shown in this statement.
(c) Including 4,605 muskets (·410 bore) shown in column 60 of the armament statement.
(d) 14 revolvers in the possession of the military police companies, vide column 10 of the armament statement have not been shown in this statement. The numbers includes 8 revolvers in the possession of the Range Reserve (not included in the armament statement.)

STATEMENT (E) 2.

Statement of the strength and cost of the village watch in the several districts in the province of Bihar and Orissa with figures of the rewards and punishments given during the year 1935.

District.	Number of inhabitants according to the census of 1931.	Number of chaukidars under Act VI of 1870 (B. C.) or its amending Acts.	Number of chaukidars under Regulation XX of 1817.	Number of chakran chaukidars, including ghat police under various denominations.	Total number of chaukidars.	Estimated value of annual emoluments of all chaukidars in column 6.	Total number of police-stations and outposts at which muster parades are held.	Total number of chaukidari shelters in existence.	Total number of dafadar chaukidars freed from watch and ward and used as peripatetic supervisor, etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
						Rs.			
Patna ...	1,846,474	3,043	172	90	3,305	1,87,705	28	19	292
Gaya ...	2,388,462	4,178	...	68	4,246	2,55,181	35	14	335
Shahabad ...	1,993,489	3,864	145	61	4,070	2,32,320	29	6	339
Total ...	6,228,425	11,085	317	219	11,621	6,75,206	92	39	966
Saran ...	2,486,468	3,728	...	...	3,728	2,49,615	27	10	246
Champaran ...	2,145,687	2,255	...	...	2,255	1,45,889	20	3	147
Muzaffarpur ...	2,941,025	4,886	...	...	4,886	2,32,648	22	9	249
Darbhanga ...	3,166,094	4,437	...	...	4,437	2,69,664	22	...	292
Total ...	10,739,274	15,306	...	...	15,306	8,97,816	91	22	934
Monghyr ...	2,287,154	3,722	...	...	3,722	2,29,248	19	9	127
Bhagalpur ...	2,234,632	3,542	...	...	3,542	2,28,306	24	7	237
Purnea ...	2,186,543	4,450	...	...	4,450	3,58,152	31	24	484
Santal Parganas	2,051,472	...	2,890	1,148	4,038	1,83,609	90	41	44
Total ...	8,759,801	11,714	2,890	1,148	15,752	9,99,315	164	81	892
Cuttack ...	2,176,707	3,038	3	...	3,041	1,83,144	24	18	268
Balasore ...	990,600	1,705	...	...	1,705	1,04,016	16	2	143
Puri ...	1,035,154	1,491	3	31	1,525	89,712	19	16	166
Angul ..	222,736	...	512	...	512	19,014	10	6	...
Sambalpur ...	880,945	...	...	3,236	3,236	7,26,372	22	...	...
Total ...	5,306,142	6,234	518	3,267	10,019	11,22,258	91	42	577
Hazaribagh ...	1,517,357	2,247	...	432	2,679	13,320	34	31	...
Ranchi ...	1,567,149	2,468	...	70	2,538	1,33,698	30	30	...
Palamau ...	818,736	1,223	...	37	1,260	59,664	20	20	...
Manbhum { Sadr	1,289,798	2,101	...	1,546	3,647	1,01,952	21	...	...
Manbhum { Dhanbad.	521,092	597	...	45	642	43,056	10	10	...
Singhbhum ...	929,802	619	...	633	1,252	57,054	9	5	...
Total ...	6,643,934	9,255	...	2,763	12,018	4,08,744	124	96	...
Grand total ...	37,677,576	53,594	3,725	7,397	64,716	41,03,339	562	280	3,369

District.	Number judicially punished. For neglect of duty, sections 166 and 176, I. P. C.	Number judicially punished. For substantive offences such as theft, etc.	Number dismissed, including departmental dismissals.	Number fined departmentally.	Percentage of chaukidars punished (columns 11, 12, 13 and 14 to column 6).	Number rewarded by judicial officers, i.e., in Arms Act, Excise, etc., cases.	Number departmentally rewarded.	Percentage of chaukidars rewarded (columns 16 and 17 to column 6).	Total amount distributed in rewards from all sources.	Remarks. Special explanation of figures indicating excessive or too few punishments or rewards should be given—when a chaukidar is judicially convicted and departmentally dismissed in consequence, care must be taken not to make double entry for the purposes of column 15.
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
									Rs.	
Patna	...	3	44	575	18·8	...	864	26·1	6,596	
Gaya	1	3	47	1,412	34·4	16	1,179	28·1	4,763	
Shahabad	1	...	28	1,290	32·4	5	380	9·4	2,829	
Total	2	6	119	3,277	29·2	21	2,423	21·0	14,188	
Saran	1	6	57	1,456	40·7	52	998	28·1	3,888	
Champaran	1	2	56	1,107	51·7	24	581	25·9	2,673	
Muzaffarpur	1	1	36	458	10·1	...	508	10·3	2,647	
Darbhanga	...	1	20	1,290	29·5	44	1,240	28·9	6,124	
Total	3	10	169	4,311	22·8	120	3,307	22·3	15,332	
Monghyr	12	1	49	618	18·2	99	558	17·6	3,651	
Bhagalpur	...	1	27	1,414	40·7	...	567	16·0	2,721	
Purnea	...	...	107	3,898	89·1	4	1,014	22·8	4,250	
Santal Parganas	1	9	67	1,006	26·8	34	948	24·3	1,777	
Total	13	11	250	6,896	45·5	137	3,087	20·4	12,399	
Cuttack	...	2	14	1,200	39·9	4	465	15·4	2,949	
Balasore	...	1	20	842	50·6	...	560	32·8	1,910	
Puri	...	2	14	405	27·6	2	198	13·1	1,979	
Angul	...	2	4	67	14·2	8	110	23·0	495	
Sambalpur	...	...	61	597	20·3	...	960	29·6	485	
Total	...	7	113	3,111	32·2	14	2,293	23·0	7,818	
Hazaribagh	2	1	36	601	23·8	79	1,929	74·9	6,187	
Ranchi	3	4	27	775	31·8	316	1,080	55·0	5,792	
Palamau	...	...	56	821	69·6	...	1,039	82·4	3,807	
Manbhum { Sadr	...	3	9	723	20·1	8	1,500	41·3	3,790	
Manbhum { Dhanbad.	...	...	5	381	60·1	...	642	100·0	1,545	
Singhbhum	...	1	5	118	9·8	69	302	29·6	724	
Total	5	9	138	3,419	29·7	472	6,492	57·9	21,845	
Grand total	23	43	789	21,014	33·7	764	17,602	28·3	71,582	

STATEMENT E (3).

Receipts and disbursements, etc., of the district chaukidari reward fund for the year 1935.

Serial no.	District.	Balance to the credit of chaukidari reward fund by the close of 1934.	Amount credited to the fund during 1935. Under section 38.	Under other sections.	Total.	Amount paid from chaukidari reward fund during 1935.	Balance to the credit of the year 1935.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	
1	Patna	1,365 3 2	2,377 3 6	2,966 2 0	5,343 5 6	6,595 14 0	112 10 8	
2	Gaya	6,841 1 0	1,438 0 0	1,891 6 6	3,329 6 6	4,763 1 6	5,407 6 0	
3	Shahabad ...	2,739 13 0	1,722 15 0	2,610 12 6	4,333 11 6	5,642 6 6	1,431 2 0	
	Total ...	10,946 1 2	5,538 2 6	7,468 5 0	13,006 7 6	17,001 6 0	6,951 2 8	
4	Saran	58 10 10	3,509 1 3	878 0 6	4,387 1 9	3,887 12 0	558 0 7	
5	Champaran ...	1,946 11 4	1,333 0 0	1,710 1 3	3,043 1 3	2,673 7 0	2,316 5 7	
6	Muzaffarpur ...	1,989 8 0	1,302 10 0	2,233 1 6	3,535 11 6	3,388 12 0	2,136 7 6	
7	Darbhanga ...	9,611 15 6	1,226 14 0	564 7 3	1,791 5 3	5,998 4 0	5,405 0 9	
	Total ...	13,606 13 8	7,371 9 3	5,385 10 6	12,757 3 9	15,948 3 0	10,415 14 5	
8	Monghyr	1,570 5 6	1,429 6 6	936 2 6	2,365 9 0	3,557 3 0	378 11 6	
9	Bhagalpur ...	*1,874 3 3	1,384 11 3	934 3 3	2,318 14 6	2,761 6 0	1,431 11 9	*The difference is to subsequent adj ment of accou
10	Purnea	7,570 4 8	5,265 8 3	1,380 0 6	6,645 8 9	4,250 3 3	9,965 10 2	
11	Santal Parganas ...	413 8 0	540 3 0	345 8 0	885 11 0	895 4 8	403 14 4	
	Total ...	11,428 5 5	8,619 13 0	3,595 14 3	12,215 11 3	11,464 0 11	12,179 15 9	
12	Cuttack	3,583 1 6	1,214 13 6	1,569 8 3	2,784 5 9	3,000 13 9	3,366 9 6	
13	Balasore	1,065 11 3	1,681 7 0	585 6 3	2,266 13 3	1,910 7 0	1,422 1 6	
14	Puri	299 10 9	1,701 12 6	*1,181 9 9	2,883 6 3	1,974 4 0	1,208 13 0	*Includes Gove ment contribution Rs. 300.
15	Angul	9,573 2 3	18,462 6 6	120 10 11	18,583 1 5	19,541 2 0	8,615 1 8	
16	Sambalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	14,521 9 9	23,060 7 6	3,457 3 2	26,517 10 8	26,426 10 9	14,612 9 8	
	Grand Total ...	50,502 14 0	44,590 0 3	19,907 0 11	64,497 1 2	70,840 4 8	44,159 10 6	

Statement showing the demands, collections, remissions and balances of chaukidari tax in the Chota Nagpur divisi for the year 1935.

District.	Demand for the year. Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Total collections during the year 1935.	Arrears written off as irrecoverable.	Balance outstanding at the close of the year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Hazaribagh (a)	3,910	1,77,781	1,81,691	1,55,612	23,050	3,029	(a) to (e). The differ is due to subseq adjustment of accounts
Ranchi (b)	3,427	1,84,090	1,87,517	1,44,976	39,547	2,994	
Palamau (c)	16,289	75,366	91,655	81,718	1,795	8,142	
Manbhum (d)	12,405	2,22,578	2,34,983	1,90,717	24,652	19,614	
Singhbhum (e)	2,884	48,168	51,052	44,115	1,595	5,342	
Total ...	38,915	7,07,983	7,46,898	6,17,138	90,639	39,121	

Statement showing additional police appointed during the year 1935.

Name of district.	Number of additional police force.	Number of additional police entertained. Deputy Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Havildars.	Constables.	Remarks showing the place at which quartered, the period for which sanctioned and the reasons for which appointed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Purnea ...	1	1	1	4	8	100	Quartered at Morsanda, Bishunpur, Birauli and Parasbani within the jurisdiction of Sadr, Khazanchihat, Dhamdaha, Korha and Rupauli police-stations for a period of one year from 15th July 1934 to 14th July 1935 under sanction conveyed in Government Order no. 2155-P. R., dated 3rd August 1934.
Total ...	1	1	1	4	8	100	

Statement showing the true cases of serious crime from 1911 to 1935.

Years.	Rioting, Serial 9, Statement A.	Murder, Serial 11.	Culpable homicide, Serial 13.	Administering stupefying drugs, Serial 19.	Dacoity, Serial 25.	Robbery, Serial 26.	House-breaking, Serial 29.	Theft (ordinary), Serial 33.	Theft (cattle), Serial 33.	Receiving stolen property, Serial 35.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1911—1914 (average) 4 years ...	419	184	85	12	105	107	17,354	14,908	1,053	894
1915—1919 (average) 5 years ...	424	214	103	14	352	174	19,961	16,950	1,245	1,075
1920—1924 (average) 5 years ...	631	221	146	20	299	138	17,074	14,805	693	822
1925—1929 (average) 5 years ...	705	266	155	15	213	139	14,041	12,612	692	866
1930—1934 (average) 5 years ...	895	300	173	16	426	176	15,821	11,221	567	816
1935	792	338	184	17	445	229	15,903	11,179	641	901

STATEMENT J.

Security cases, 1935.

Commissioner's division.	District.	Number of cases instituted on report of the police and cases instituted by complaint to magistrate and referred to police for investigation.	Number of cases instituted by petition before magistrate and not referred to police for investigation.	Number of cases in column 3 in which conviction followed.	Number of cases in column 5 in which person bound down for one year or less.	Number of cases in column 5 in which person bound down for more than one year and not exceeding three years.	Number of cases in column 3 in which acquittal followed.	Number of cases in column 4 in which conviction followed.	Number of cases in column 4 in which acquittal followed.	Number of cases in columns 3 and 4 tried in the village of accused.	Number of cases in columns 3 and 4 tried in Court.	Number of cases in which security accepted.	Number of cases in which security not accepted.	Number of cases remaining pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases in which proceedings have been dropped.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Patna ...	Patna ...	171	...	121	75	46	18	...	...	85	54	3	118	11	21
	Gaya ...	55	...	34	34	...	1	...	...	5	30	...	34	18	2
	Shahabad ...	29	...	19	18	1	8	...	...	1	26	1	18	2	...
	Total ...	255	...	174	127	47	27	...	...	91	110	4	170	31	23
Tirhut ...	Saran ...	138	...	95	56	39	4	...	...	77	22	10	85	38	1
	Champaran ...	15	...	11	10	1	3	...	...	3	11	...	11	1	...
	Muzaffarpur...	20	...	13	12	1	1	...	...	1	13	...	13	4	2
	Darbhanga ...	46	...	27	27	...	15	...	...	...	42	1	26	2	2
	Total ...	219	...	146	105	41	23	...	...	81	88	11	135	45	5
Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ...	42	...	34	30	4	1	...	...	11	24	1	33	7	...
	Bhagalpur ...	35	...	27	27	...	5	...	...	...	32	...	27	3	...
	Purnea	66	...	54	45	9	10	...		25	39	1	53	1	1
	Santal Parganas.	35	...	29	28	1	3	...	...	7	25	1	28	3	...
	Total ...	178	...	144	130	14	19	...	...	43	120	3	141	14	1
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	5	...	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	3	1	...
	Balasore ...	13	...	5	5	...	5	...	...	2	8	...	5	1	2
	Puri ...	10	...	8	8	...	2	...	...	1	9	2	6	...	...
	Angul ...	3	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1
	Sambalpur ...	7	...	5	5	...	2	...	...	1	6	...	5	...	...
	Total ...	38	...	23	23	...	10	...	...	4	29	2	21	2	3
Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh...	11	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	2	9	1	10	...	...
	Ranchi ...	8	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	2	5	1	6	...	1
	Palamau ...	7	...	5	5	...	1	...	...	2	4	...	5	...	1
	Manbhum ...	9	...	4	4	...	2	...	...	4	2	1	3	...	3
	Dhanbad ...	10	...	7	7	...	1	...	...	...	8	1	6	2	...
	Singhbhum...	21	...	17	17	...	2	...	...	1	18	...	17	1	1
	Total ...	66	...	51	51	...	6	...	...	11	46	4	47	3	6
	Grand total...	756	...	538	436	102	85	...	...	230	393	24	514	95	38

RECONVICTION OF OLD OFFENDERS.

Statement of reconvictions for the year 1935.

District.	Number of persons convicted during the year under classes III and V.	Number of previous convictions judicially proved during the year.	Percentage of column 3 to column 2.	Number of persons in column 3 against whom one previous conviction proved.	Number of persons in column 3 against whom two previous convictions proved.	Number of persons in column 3 against whom three previous convictions proved.	Number of persons in column 3 against whom four previous convictions proved.	Number of persons in column 3 against whom five previous convictions proved.	Number of persons in column 3 against whom more than five previous convictions proved.	Number of persons convicted under classes III and V during the year preceding.	Number of previous convictions judicially proved during the year preceding.	Percentage of column 12 to column 11.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Patna ...	568	128	22·5	48	18	19	20	9	14	518	106	20·4	
Gaya ...	390	69	17·6	55	9	2	2	...	1	378	52	13·7	The difference between the figures for last year as shown respectively in this and last year statement is due to subsequent corrections.
Shahabad ...	464	56	12·0	35	8	5	1	3	4	450	53	11·7	
Total ...	1,422	253	17·7	138	35	26	23	12	19	1,346	211	15·6	
Saran ...	419	67	15·9	26	16	11	2	3	9	356	43	12·0	
Champaran ...	503	60	11·9	39	7	7	7	...	...	595	64	10·7	Ditto.
Muzaffarpur ...	538	77	14·3	43	8	9	4	4	9	391	80	20·4	
Darbhanga ...	510	94	18·4	50	19	10	5	3	7	386	43	11·1	
Total ...	1,970	298	15·1	158	50	37	18	10	25	1,728	230	13·3	
Monghyr ...	428	64	14·9	35	14	6	3	3	3	485	55	11·3	
Bhagalpur ...	471	68	14·4	37	12	5	2	4	8	351	68	19·3	
Purnea ...	372	41	11·0	22	8	2	4	4	1	464	74	15·9	
Santal Parganas	566	104	18·3	61	16	5	8	1	13	510	88	17·2	
Total ...	1,837	277	15·0	155	50	18	17	12	25	1,810	285	15·7	
Cuttack ...	396	82	20·7	41	11	7	6	6	11	356	73	20·5	
Balasore ...	224	44	19·6	22	11	6	3	1	1	325	50	15·3	
Puri ...	315	81	25·7	29	17	14	8	2	11	426	82	19·2	
Angul ...	101	23	22·7	16	3	2	...	1	1	79	16	20·2	
Sambalpur ...	348	65	18·6	36	11	7	2	3	6	254	58	22·8	
Total ...	1,384	295	21·3	144	53	36	19	13	30	1,440	279	19·3	
Hazaribagh ...	504	53	10·5	28	12	7	3	1	2	630	66	10·4	
Ranchi ...	500	66	13·2	39	9	9	3	1	5	394	62	15·7	
Palamau ...	186	34	18·2	18	9	3	1	2	1	209	34	16·2	
Manbhum ...	265	38	14·3	20	6	1	4	...	7	413	33	7·9	
Dhanbad ...	272	47	17·2	12	8	5	3	7	12	260	66	25·3	
Singhbhum ...	363	73	20·1	29	14	7	11	4	8	335	78	23·2	
Total ...	2,090	311	14·8	146	58	32	25	15	35	2,241	339	15·1	
GRAND TOTAL...	8,703	1,434	16·4	741	246	149	102	62	134	8,565	1,344	15·6	

REMANDS, 1935.

Comparative Statement showing the percentages of remands for the years 1931 to 1935.

District.	Percentage of cases decided on first three hearings.					Percentage of cases remanded six or more times.				
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Patna	26·3	43·0	51·6	37·5	37·0	40·6	23·1	15·5	23·4	20·9
Gaya	44·09	48·3	57·1	46·3	36·0	17·6	18·3	10·8	15·7	15·0
Shahabad ...	30·2	56·5	50·3	38·6	36·1	27·8	12·4	7·8	16·8	12·4
Patna Division ...	32·5	48·9	53·1	40·8	36·4	30·2	18·3	11·9	19·0	16·5
Saran	53·1	63·0	65·4	56·7	52·1	5·2	10·5	8·2	10·8	4·4
Champaran ...	58·5	67·2	57·7	46·7	34·2	7·8	1·3	5·7	7·8	13·8
Muzaffarpur ...	50·3	55·0	57·9	51·3	43·3	16·2	11·0	9·6	11·9	8·7
Darbhanga ...	54·2	72·0	60·3	53·6	48·0	10·8	6·5	9·3	11·5	12·1
Tirhut Division ...	54·8	64·8	60·3	51·9	44·4	9·5	6·9	6·8	10·4	9·6
Monghyr ...	46·4	64·1	72·5	55·0	36·2	12·5	10·1	6·7	11·9	14·2
Bhagalpur ...	52·7	54·4	63·8	35·8	40·4	5·4	6·2	5·1	12·7	5·8
Purnea ...	46·3	66·0	48·2	50·3	28·7	23·4	9·1	17·3	15·6	18·5
Santal Parganas ...	58·1	62·6	62·2	60·0	52·1	6·9	3·8	3·3	2·9	4·8
Bhagalpur Division ...	51·1	61·0	62·8	50·9	39·6	10·9	7·4	7·4	10·6	10·6
Cuttack	51·4	71·4	58·9	60·8	54·7	13·1	7·2	14·4	12·9	9·4
Balasore	48·9	79·7	62·4	54·6	46·0	13·3	4·6	10·6	6·6	9·7
Puri	59·6	67·6	74·8	74·9	75·4	11·8	9·1	2·9	2·7	2·5
Angul	72·09	85·7	89·6	82·8	84·1	4·6	1·7	2·9	1·4	1·3
Sambapur ...	64·8	64·9	77·8	72·4	63·6	4·7	5·3	1·1	2·5	3·1
Orissa Division ...	57·08	73·4	70·3	66·3	62·0	10·4	6·0	6·7	6·3	5·8
Hazaribagh ...	45·3	58·0	64·8	67·1	56·6	12·2	5·9	1·6	2·5	2·7
Ranchi	58·08	69·5	69·4	70·4	69·9	5·9	6·6	3·8	3·5	5·4
Palamau	58·04	55·4	58·4	61·7	53·7	8·04	9·1	9·3	8·5	7·1
Manbhum ...	50·1	53·3	54·7	69·1	48·1	17·5	14·4	10·8	6·9	8·2
Dhanbad	44·7	51·6	59·3	63·0	61·1	16·5	12·9	8·7	6·8	4·5
Singhbhum ...	66·9	70·9	71·2	66·9	51·4	3·6	3·2	4·4	5·3	11·2
Chota Nagpur Division	54·1	61·8	63·8	67·1	57·2	10·3	7·8	5·6	5·2	6·5
Provincial percentage	49·9	62·4	62·0	55·8	47·3	13·9	9·0	7·6	10·0	9·8

BGP (Police) 6—378—21-8-1936—KP and others.

No. 2257-P.R.

GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION.

Ranchi, the 4th August 1936.

READ—

The report on the administration of the Police Department for the year 1935.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. E. J. C. McDOWELL held charge of the Department throughout the year.

Though the year was less eventful than its predecessors, economic conditions tended to favour an increase in crimes against property. There was extensive damage by floods in Tirhut and Bhagalpur, Patna and Gaya and crops were generally poor. Burglaries increased slightly and were counterbalanced by a slight fall in thefts. But more organised crime against property in the form of dacoity showed a marked increase. In the old dacoity centres in Purnea, Champaran and Patna, a gratifying decrease to less than half the triennial average was recorded. But there were no less than 208 dacoities, or nearly half the provincial total, in the four districts of Saran, Bhagalpur, Monghyr and Gaya. In May, new armed Range reserves were constituted and their presence enabled more headway to be made against this form of crime. A large number of dacoits were sent to jail and the outbreaks in these four districts were brought under control, so that in the last quarter of the year the number of cases reported was only half the average of the three preceding quarters.

II. Political activity.—The congress was largely occupied during the year with the working of its revised constitution. Its recruitment of ordinary members in Bihar exceeded that of any other province, but showed a curious geographical distribution, the numbers being very large in the areas most affected by the earthquake of 1934. The Congress Golden Jubilee, celebrated in December, was of greater spectacular than political interest. The Kisan Sabha held a large number of meetings at which tenants were urged to combine, but the controversial utterances of its leader, Swami Sahajanand Saraswati, aroused antagonism even in some congress quarters.

III. Revolutionary activity.—That terrorism is not yet dead was shown by a bomb explosion near Madhubani, in which the injuries were confined to bomb-makers, a frustrated attempt at dacoity by old members of the party at Jharia, and an attempt to revive his organisation by a convict in the Gaya Conspiracy Case. A large number of the known terrorists are in jail, but many of these are now coming out and constant vigilance is necessary to prevent the infection from spreading. There were in all eleven persons interned under the Public Safety Act.

IV. Communal situation.—Communal relations show no improvement. There was tension at the Bakr-Id and clashes at the Muharram in many places. Serious riots occurred at Phenhara (Champaran) and Jamalpur, the former as a result of a deliberate attempt to take a Mahabiri Jhanda procession along a prohibited route, and the latter owing to an attack by Muhammadans on a Kali procession. The increase in the Mahabiri Jhanda processions intensified the friction between Hindus and Muhammadans, particularly in Saran and Champaran, where the numerous processions spread over a considerable period of time imposed a great strain upon the police.

V. Additional police.—No new force of additional police was sanctioned The force stationed in Purnea was withdrawn in July 1935. Special constables were appointed in Saran to guard the railway embankments during floods and in Dhanbad to prevent disturbances at the Muharram and to guard the area rendered dangerous by the fire in the Bagdigi colliery.

VI. Financial stringency.—Financial stringency unfortunately continues. The grant for the construction and maintenance of police buildings was about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs less than in the previous year. Major projects amounting to nearly 6 lakhs could not be taken up for want of funds. Of these, projects amounting to over 2 lakhs have been included in the Civil Works budget for 1936-37.

VII. Village police.—The work of the village police was on the whole satisfactory. In Purnea the efforts of a daffadar disclosed the fact that an unnatural death was really a case of murder. There were a number of other cases in which chaukidars rendered valuable service in the detection of crime.

VIII. Cognizable crime.—True cognizable crime rose from 46,738 in 1934 to 49,276 in 1935. Robbery increased by 10 per cent, murder by 17 per cent and riots by 16 per cent. There was a slight increase in burglary and a slight fall in theft. Dacoity increased by 25 per cent, that is to say, from 354 cases in 1934 to 445 cases in 1935. The extent to which the outbreak of dacoity was brought under control has been stated in an earlier paragraph.

IX. Non-cognizable crime.—There was an increase from 72,296 cases in 1934 to 76,298 cases in 1935. The greater part of the increase is represented by cases under special and local laws.

X. Old offenders.—Sentences on old offenders were usually adequate.

XI. Crime committed on bail.—Nine persons accused of non-bailable offences committed theft or burglary while on bail. In all but one case, that of a juvenile offender, bail was opposed by the police. In resolution no. 4123-P. R., dated the 12th of August 1935, His Excellency in Council expressed his disquiet at 4 such instances, which occurred in 1934. In spite of this warning, no less than 7 cases occurred in 1935, in which courts allowed bail to burglars, who took the opportunity to collect funds for their defence by committing further burglaries while awaiting trial. The cases in question occurred in Patna, Gaya, Darbhanga, Bhagalpur and Hazaribagh. His Excellency in Council regards this practice with the strongest disapproval and trusts that the District Magistrates of these and all other districts will see that better discretion is shown in allowing bail.

XII. False cases.—There was a slight decrease in the number of false cases and an increase in the percentage of prosecutions from 26·3 to 30·8. There was also a slight decrease in the percentage of convictions to prosecutions. There was an increase in the use of section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code, from 57 to 62·9 per cent of cases declared maliciously false. But in Palamau, Dhanbad, Singhbhum and the Bengal and North-Western Railway, Magistrates failed entirely to use this comparatively simple method of dealing with false cases. In Manbhum, 8 complainants were convicted out of 28 false cases. But in Purnea and Shahabad the results of prosecutions were so inadequate as to suggest that those who bring false cases in these districts enjoy a practical immunity from punishment.

XIII. Remands.—Last year the hope was expressed that the deterioration in the disposal of criminal cases was temporary and due largely to the disturbance caused by the earthquake. But the figures for 1935 indicate that the evil is more deeply rooted. In the Patna Division only 36 per cent of cases were finished in three hearings and 16 per cent of cases took six or more hearings. In Tirhut the position is rather better, but in Champaran, where three years ago 67 per cent of the cases were finished in three hearings and only 1·3 per cent took six or more hearings, the figures for 1935 are 34 per cent and 13·8 per cent, respectively—a very serious deterioration. In the Bhagalpur Division, Bhagalpur showed an improvement but the deterioration in Purnea was even worse than in Champaran. Manbhum showed serious deterioration, but in most of the Chota Nagpur Division the position was not unsatisfactory.

The unnecessary detention of witnesses and protraction of criminal trials is an evil which can be cured by constant vigilance on the part of District Magistrates in examining regularly the records of subordinate magistrates. His Excellency in Council can only conclude that in the districts where serious delays have occurred the District Magistrates have failed to maintain a proper watch over their subordinates. He would draw the attention of the Commissioners to the necessity for enforcing an adequate standard of supervision.

XIV. Criminal tribes.—There were 6,758 registered members at the end of the year belonging to 11 tribes and 67 gangs. 599 members were convicted of criminal offences or bound down under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code as against 440 in 1934. The sentences imposed were on the whole adequate.

XV. Motor vehicles.—There was a decrease in the number of motor vehicles registered but an increase in the number of driving licences issued. Though the increase in fatal accidents has been slight, the increase in motor accidents by more than one-third is a disquieting feature.

XVI. General.—His Excellency in Council endorses the Inspector-General's appreciation of the satisfactory relations with Nepal and the Eastern States.

XVII.—Commendation.—During the year under report the force as a whole maintained its high reputation for efficiency and loyalty.

His Excellency in Council desires to express his appreciation at the excellent work of Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. J. C. McDowell and has noted with pleasure the commendations earned by the officers named in the report.

Order.—Ordered that copies of the resolution be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, Bihar, and to all Commissioners of Divisions for information and guidance.

Ordered also that the resolution be published in the *Bihar Gazette*.

By order of the Governor in Council,

W. B. BRETT,

Chief Secretary to Government.